

RECREATION

— November 1936 —

Club Leadership

By Sidney J. Lindenberg

Planning the Party

By Ethel Bowers

Pittsburgh Makes Merry!

How's Your Family Foursome?

By Madelon Willman Jackson

A Three-in-One Christmas Program

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Through Government

IT WAS A GOVERNMENT surgeon, Walter Reed, who demonstrated that the yellow fever parasite was carried only by mosquitoes and paved the way for the control of that disease. It was a government employee, James Espy, who inaugurated weather forecasting. It was a government employee, William H. Park, who discovered diphtheria antitoxin. It was a government expert, Stephen M. Babcock, who worked out the test for butter fat content of milk and refused to patent it—providing a means of revolutionizing the dairy industry. The chlorination of water was developed in a city water department. The building of the Panama Canal is a monument to the enterprise, inventiveness, ingenuity of George W. Goethals and W. C. Gorgas—government employees.*

What hath not been wrought through government education leaders—in the kindergarten, in the common school, in the state-supported university?

Working through tax funds George E. Johnson and his associates in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made a notable pioneer recreation demonstration as to the possibilities of leadership, likewise George E. Dickie and his associates in Oakland, California. Dorothy Enderis has shown how tax funds can maintain effective school recreation centers over a period of many years in Milwaukee. V. K. Brown has had a rare amount of careful experimentation in his municipal recreation program in Chicago. And so have many in other cities.

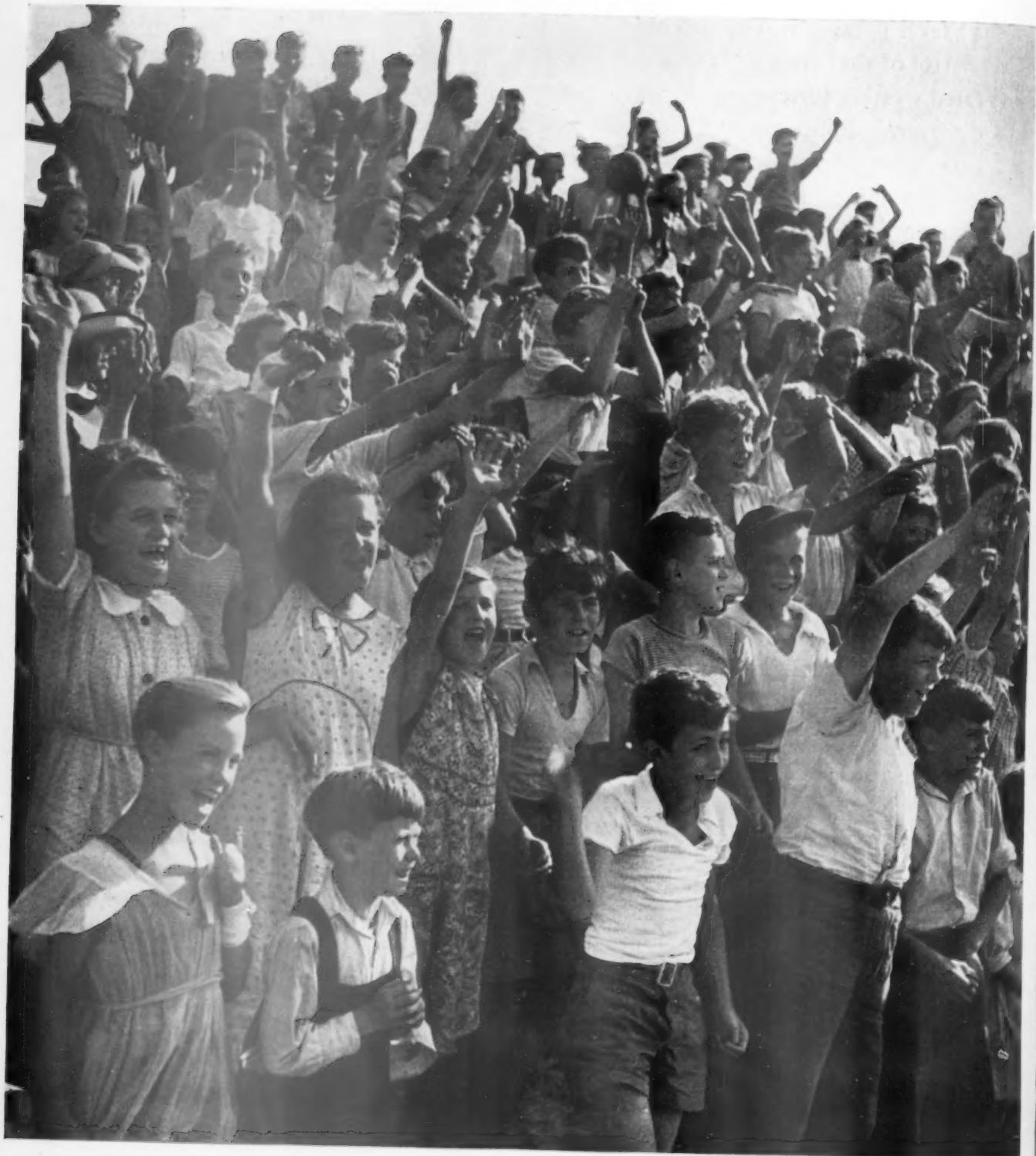
In localities citizens have carried on and can carry on effective recreation programs through their city governments, can initiate, can experiment. An organized public opinion can see to it that lazy, incompetent, ineffective public officials in any department of government are eliminated.

Homer Folks has said, "When all the indications point to the State as the unit best fitted to serve some purpose, we need not, and must not, be restrained by an unfounded fear that it can be only halfway efficient. Whatever the State should do, it can do well."

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

* Facts from *Public Management* for July, 1936

November



Courtesy Massachusetts Works Progress Administration

How's Your Family Foursome?

By MADELON WILLMAN JACKSON

FIVE O'CLOCK on Sunday mornings is altogether too early for many golfers to be out playing on the municipal links in our little city. There are, however, some few men and women who play every Sunday, weather permitting, and they are instantly aware of any newcomers who may appear. One warm morning last summer, a car from a far distant state was parked at the club house and a new foursome was already on the links when the regular players arrived for their early Sunday game. Every one was curious about the man and woman, the boy and girl, playing so happily together. It took Marjorie Reynolds to find out about them.

"We are from Minnesota," explained the mother of the family to her. "We are on our way to Washington. This is daddy's first vacation in seven years and we are sharing it with him."

"And do you find time for golf along the way?"

"Oh yes, we have a game every morning. The children are greatly interested in playing in the different cities along the way. They write descriptions of the various courses and they are keeping our scores. The losers have to pay for the first dinner in Washington out of their own pocket money."

"Do you play often together at home, too?" queried Marjorie, intensely interested in the little family.

"Ever since Jimmie, our son, was eleven we have played at five o'clock on Sundays. Of course, at home, the weather often keeps us in, so five years haven't done much to improve our game. Skill in performance is hardly our aim, however. It's the fun of being together that counts."



A play room used by one family foursome

With a wave of her hand and a smile she was off for dinner in Cleveland, leaving our local mother thinking about her own two youngsters asleep at home while she was golfing with her husband. "And I thought mine was the better way," she mused.

Marjorie carried the story of the visiting family foursome to many other mothers. She spread the gospel of family companionship to local study groups and mothers' clubs.

"We are going to undertake a new project this year," she announced to our study group of the Parent-Teacher Association of which she is the chairman. "For years we have worked together in community and school projects of every sort. We have sponsored art exhibits, little theatre groups, music classes, and better moving pictures. In short, we have done all we could for community happiness. Now we are going to go to

work in our own families in individual projects in happiness for a change. Let's see what that does for our community!"

Thus she sent us all into our own homes for adventures there in happiness and companionship.

Playing Together Is Fun!

Once you begin to experiment with play it is surprising what fun you really can have with your own family. You realize how easy it is to like to play games together. You even begin to like to play them the same way. Suddenly you find that a feeling of warm affection and a new appreciation for each other grows out of these adventures together. The joyful part about it is that Dad, for once, can do something besides sign checks or pay membership dues to the study group!

Families differ from one another considerably in many respects. Because of this no actual rules for exploring in fun can be laid down for all parents to follow. On one side of us, for instance, we have neighbors with two girls in their "foursome." In breeches and tough boots, they tramp and climb the hills back of us in all kinds of weather. They look with contempt at our placid group around the piano. But then, we don't care to go "to the hills," either!

Another neighbor group has five in its "foursome." Every summer afternoon at five o'clock, Mother, Dad, boys and baby go swimming together. This father can never be away from his work in summer so this is the way they have solved their problem in family vacations and comradeship.

Every member in the family group should be considered. Try out various suggestions offered, exploring for new sports and pleasures together. The children should help, but not always lead the way. The parents need to guard against an attitude of watching the children play. They need to romp, to laugh, and to play *with* their children. The parents may, however, contribute to the games with intelligent planning, and see that rules of good sportsmanship and unselfish sharing are the basis of all the play.

Outdoor sports for winter or summer are almost limitless. Coasting, skiing or skating, fishing and camping are all popular. Strange as it may seem, it is the mother who fails to share enthusiastically in these sports more often than the father in the family.

"Oh, let's not take Mother along on the hike! She can't keep up and she's no good on the climb-

ing!" That is exactly what my nine-year-old daughter said to her father and brother about me! I *used* to hike in college and climb in camp, but—well, I will have to get busy now to prove it to my children. What's more, I am going to show these youngsters I can still play tennis, too!

For the long hours indoors in winter or during spells of bad weather, Mother can act as stage manager and suggest new ways for sharing leisure time. The regular evening bill-of-fare of listening to the radio, reading, studying and conversing, will be greatly enhanced if a "special" evening is arranged during the week wherein all the family share in a definite program of fun.

There Are Games Galore

A long procession of games is on display in the shops to tempt one. Care must be taken to select those which make a direct appeal to your own family. For the tennis fans there are various forms of indoor tennis; for the golfers, several fascinating new golf games. There are baseball games, money games, racing games and marble games. There are even a host of interesting games which can actually be made at home by Daddy or the boys. Perhaps you still enjoy some of the old games such as Parchesi, Lotto and Anagrams.

Then, there are the card games! It is surprising how easily even the very young children may participate in card games if some one takes the time to teach them. Casino and Flinch are good games for beginners. To play cards with the little child demands of the parents, patience and perseverance. Moreover, one cannot expect to find the true spirit of happy recreation if you yourself are bored and uninterested. From the very earliest attempts the child should feel he is giving you pleasure at the same time that you are giving it to him.

Various forms of Bridge and Whist are always favorites, but there are some lesser known card games which are equally delightful. Frequently they prove even more fascinating than the others to your own group. "Sixty-six," Pinochle and Cribbage are always stimulating and can be played by two, three and four players. The popular Five-Hundred Rummy can be played, too, by varying numbers of persons. Don't be too sedate to join occasionally in the simpler fun-provoking games. Even if "Hearts," "Animals," and "I Doubt It" seem juvenile, they are good for one now and then.

At an afternoon tea not long ago, two mothers, in talking to me at different times, incidentally revealed their conflicting opinions in regard to playing Bridge with their children.

"Yes, we are all well," said Mrs. Landon to me, "but we are troubled over Janet again. You cannot imagine what she wants to do now. She wants to play Bridge! She is only thirteen, yet all the girls her age are learning. How can she play so young?"

Well, why not?

Later, my friend Fern said to me, "We will come Friday evening, but not until quite late. You see the girls are playing Bridge these days, so every evening, for an hour, Tom and I have a foursome with them. This Friday, the girls have invited us to their room for a picnic Bridge party at six. We cannot disappoint them. Better not look for us before nine o'clock."

Fern's twin daughters are only twelve years old.

One little black-eyed sprite in our neighborhood loves to dance. At ten she is quite graceful and accomplished, although she has never taken dancing lessons. "My boy friend taught me to dance," she explains. Her "boy friend" is her own gray-haired Daddy.

In their home, the radio plays for Mother and Father, son and daughter to dance. It also plays for many parties of young people to dance, in the spirit of good fun. We can all gain much from rolling up the rugs and joining in the dance. Tune in on a barn dance or some older forms of dance music some evening and see how quickly Dad will assume the responsibility of "calling off" the steps.

Parents no longer doubt the wisdom of card playing and dancing at home. They have learned that the children who have enjoyed the privilege of playing cards and dancing freely in their own homes are not generally those who misuse their freedom later in life.

Hobbies—in Endless Variety

Hobbies are helpful. And what a lot of hobbies there are these days! The nine-year-old boy across the street from us began collecting stamps about a year ago. Now the whole family shares his hobby. When John started his second book he gave Sonny, his younger brother, his

first book, and the two boys joined in the hunt. Soon Daddy, who had scarcely ever been inveigled into forgetting his insurance business cares, began carrying home letters from Manchuria he bought the boys a splendid globe. Finally Mother came into the game to help make a scrap book of pictures cut from geographic magazines of the countries from which the boys had collected stamps. We went there to call one evening and found this family foursome on the floor surrounded with scrapbooks, globe, magazines and catalogues. What a happy time they were having!

Where happiness can not be found in sharing hobbies, it is sometimes found through appreciation of one another's hobbies. They make splendid topics for conversation. It is fun talking over your interests and ideas, explaining how this or that works, and answering questions.

Music—a Great Adventure

Put music to work for you in your adventures in companionship, and see what fun it can really be! The family that sings together joins hands mentally in a bond of fellowship significant and enduring. In order to interest the family in singing, care must be taken to provide songs and singing books suited to individual interests. At first the parents should make the necessary arrangements for the "sing" but later the children should take turns, too. Sing old songs, new songs, part songs; sing with the radio, with the piano, and with the phonograph. In one large family of eight in a nearby city, there is little chance to get the whole family together except at meal time. At dinner each evening, however, five minutes is always spent in singing. Visitors love to be invited to this home to join in that singing family's good pleasure.

Listening to music together proves enjoyable and inspiring. The radio and the mechanical instruments are constant aids to music lovers these days. Care must be taken to find just the right program on the air and the best records for the home. The programs may be enhanced by reading about the music itself, the composers or the performers. Let the children contribute to conversation about the music

"Music is the most companionable of all the arts. Its great social values are generally recognized and its essential values in the worthy use of leisure time are admitted, but music has more far-reaching qualities than these. No other single force can wield as much influence in stabilizing emotions and in providing nourishment for inner spiritual qualities as can good music."

events. Books for all ages are available to supply informative material.

Although listening to music may provide companionable refreshment, it can never bring the vital, glowing satisfaction that comes to one with actual participation in performance. Children should be urged early in life to play musical instruments, and the parents need to "brush up" their own playing to keep pace with them. There is almost no limit to the lovely music which has been arranged for any combination of instruments your family boasts. Much of this material is entirely within the technical limits of young and unskilled players.

The very happiest family foursome I know is one that has within itself a complete string quartette. This family of four, playing their instruments, is building a solid wall of happiness through which loneliness, unhappiness or depression can never pierce. They are journeying together into a world-wide supply of good music and they experience few lonely moments in their home.

Planning for Family Recreation

The time or day for playing together varies with families as frequently as the sport or play. Professional men usually have Saturday afternoons free, and this is an ideal time for a picnic, football game or excursion. If, on the other hand, Daddy owns a store, he will be too busy to get away on that day. Why can't the rest of the family surprise him by dropping in to see him at the store, to see how the windows have been dressed this week, or to admire the new desk he has for his office? Perhaps Dad can steal a moment to rush in to the corner drug store with you for a soda before you leave.

During the week plans may be discussed and arrangements made for the moments to be shared. Each member of the family should participate in these preparatory discussions for the sake of the added pleasure and satisfaction it brings. Magazines on outdoor life are read with real interest before and after a fishing trip. Practicing music lessons through the week takes on new life when it is the stepping stone to playing in the family orchestra on Sunday.

It is not always essential that the activities chosen for family enjoyment be purely recreational in character. Pleasure can be derived from working on definite projects together, in building, decorating, gardening, or actually studying some

subject. Exploring art galleries, museums and old antique shops, or attending concerts and the theater are all forms of enjoyment which may be profitably shared.

If your children are quite grown up, there may be need for more tact and understanding to entice them into playing with their parents. The parents may at the outset have to make all the concessions, may even have to put forth all the necessary effort, but it will be worth it. Soon these more-than-adolescent youngsters will wake up to the fact that their parents are not meddlesome, not wearisome, but really human, delightful personages after all.

In the March 1936 issue of the *Good Housekeeping* magazine, we find a picture of Richard Crooks with his delightful wife and their two children. This beloved opera hero has a bit to say there on the subject of the family foursome which is worth re-telling. It sums up so beautifully all that may be said.

"We play together, too," says Mr. Crooks. "The four of us get the most fun out of those things that we can do as a foursome. We play golf, we go camping, we take hikes and fishing trips, and we have evenings of music, bridge, and plain conversation! Each of us has his favorite among these sports, but we get just as much enjoyment out of our second choice if it represents the first of one of the others and assures us all a couple of happy hours together."

Home happiness and contentment grow out of these moments spent together. No matter if you are six or three, plan each week to spend some time in a family "play-some" and share the profits in this investment. Exploring together, adventuring together, hand in hand along the broad highway of happiness, children and parents build their own home life in this way, upon a firm foundation of comradeship which is secure, soul-satisfying and spiritual.

"We believe that an understanding on the part of parents of the power of the creative arts to give self-realization and joy, and lasting satisfaction, would go a long way indeed toward elimination of the youthful delinquent. . . . So we plead for a better understanding of the importance of play in the life of child and adult, and above all for a real effort to experiment in these simple ways, in the training and pleasure to be gained by every member of a real creative home." *Ivah E. Deering in The Creative Home.*

A Three-in-One Christmas Program

**Why not try the North Dakota way
of getting ready for Christmas?**

CHRISTMAS is just around the bend, and before you have quite caught your breath from celebrating Thanksgiving the daily papers will warn, "Only . . . days until Christmas!"

Already children and adults hesitatingly pull out and pinch the worn wool sock and are dismayed that so little has been saved for holiday gifts. Just what *can* you get with so little for the whole family and aunts and uncles and cousins? The recreation leader has his problems, too. He must tussle with ideas for inexpensive Christmas crafts and cudgel his brains for a community or neighborhood program that is different and yet full of Christmas spirit.

Why not solve these three problems at one time? Here is a plan which was worked out successfully by the Little Country Theater Players at the North Dakota State College under the direction of Alfred G. Arvold, and put on in conjunction with a Christmas tableau program for the community. The plan may be carried out in that fashion, may be a part of a Christmas fair, game or social night or be an open house event complete in itself.

The General Plan

The plan is, briefly, to set up a number of demonstration booths giving both adults and children ideas for inexpensive and desirable Christmas gifts and activities which can be made or carried on at home or in the recreation center. There are many ways in which to develop this idea. We offer these suggestions based on the North Dakota program.

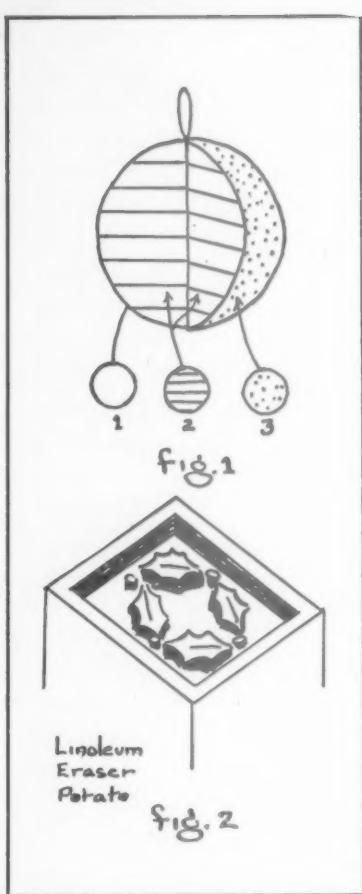
Decorations. Decoration of whatever space you have for this event will play an important part in arousing Christmas spirit and giving a feeling of festivity to your display, especially since it must be held early in December to allow time for the suggestions presented to be carried out at home or in the recreation center before Christmas. A Santa Claus workshop sign and a carton sleigh

piled high with sacks stuffed nobbily with paper and with toys fastened to the top will intrigue the children young and old. Santa Claus himself should be present in full regalia to greet the visitors, and other Santa Clauses might guide the visitors about or explain the crafts. The room may be hung with Christmas greens, green and red paper or bells. Interesting windows can be made by covering the panes with wrapping paper on which stained glass windows or Christmas designs are painted. In place of paper, Bon Ami may be put on as though for cleaning the windows and designs be painted in show card color on them. There must also be a Christmas tree and if possible a real or carton fireplace hung with stockings filled with lumpy packages. Pine incense will give the spicy fragrance always associated with Christmas branches burning in a fireplace or the smell of the tree in a warm room. If there are a number of small rooms to be used, each one might carry some dominant Christmas theme in the decoration; i.e., the first might stress bells; the second, candles; the third, Christmas greens, and another, toys and Santa Claus.

Now for the booths.

The Booths

The Christmas Tree Booth. Christmas tree decorations need not be factory-made to make an effective tree. One booth should demonstrate with a small tree how artistic and pleasing homemade decorations can be. Popcorn, cranberry and paper chains of various kinds, cut-outs of Christmas patterns from colored paper, tin can and tinfoil stars, netting stockings full of candy or toys, and painted candy canes are simply made and decorative. Very colorful balls are made of three paper circles of the same size but different color pasted together, as in figure 1 on page 384. Hung on the tree, the air currents twirl them and they flash their bright colors. Diamond and other shapes, as well as different sizes, make for variety. There



might also be one or two simple homemade tree stands to solve the difficult problem of a wobbly, crooked tree.

Wrapping Packages. Another booth might show methods of wrapping packages with fancy bows to tie and interesting hand-decorated wrappers made of ordinary wrapping or tissue paper batiked, marbled, spattered, blocked with linoleum or eraser prints (see figure 2),

or colored with cornstarch or finger paints. Samples of the work, tools and materials needed should be on hand so that the various processes may be demonstrated for or tried by the visitors. If the prices of materials are available the visitors will see how very inexpensive some of these processes are and be encouraged to try them.

Christmas "Goodies." And for adults or children who have a flare for cooking, a booth showing goodies for Christmas gifts or the Christmas table is very much in order. This booth would include recipes and samples of cookies cut in Christmas shapes and decorated with icing, simple candies, popcorn balls, stuffed prunes and dates, stick apples and decorated Christmas cakes with fancy icings. An ample supply of paper and pencils should be on hand so that recipes may be copied from samples pasted on cardboard and no one need trust to a tricky memory. Here is a recipe for a Christmas tree salad to start you off:

Shred a head of lettuce. Arrange the lettuce in tree forms on the salad plates. Then dot with small pieces of orange and apple, canned peach and maraschino cherries or other bright fruits or

vegetables which serve as ornaments for the tree. A French dressing may be used and star-shaped sandwiches of cream cheese be served with the salad.

A Repair Shop. Santa Claus' repair shop will afford many ideas for rehabilitating old toys and books to be given away to less fortunate people for Christmas in response to calls for used toys which come from many different organizations every Christmas. "Fix up" hints might be given at this booth, with "before and after" demonstrations of games and toys washed, painted and shellacked, and missing parts replaced with materials found about the house; dolls with brand new dresses and new hair of soft yarn; books recovered with simple designs and with the pages mended with music tape. A list of organizations needing toys will help parents to know where to send the toys which they and their children have rejuvenated, or the recreation center itself might make up a gift box giving opportunity to help in the workshop in repairing toys for needy neighborhood children.

The "Make It for Christmas" Booth. This booth will be one of the most popular. Here examples of Christmas crafts with the necessary tools may be arranged. If a few articles for every member of the family are shown the problems of many visitors will be solved. A few suggestions include a tie rack, book ends or leather wallet for Dad, a pot holder with applique or block printed design, apron, or magazine rack for Mother; a bookmark or woven scarf or mending kit for Grandmother, and tobacco pouch or pipe stand for Grandfather.

Toys and games for children of various ages are easily made. For the pre-school and kindergarten child blocks made of tin cans (opened with a screw can opener to eliminate rough edges) of various sizes painted different colors, and round or rectangular cheese boxes, painted and with their tops nailed on, make excellent toys, while a wooden pail with top



Fig. 3

or bottom removed and rubber from a tire inner tube thumbtacked on will make a soft-toned drum to delight any small child's heart. For older children rag dolls and animals may be put together from scraps, and games such as dominoes, checkers and puzzle peg are quickly made from box wood and broom sticks. Big Sister might like an artistically decorated cardboard or wooden box with a slit in the top in which to keep her unattractive cardboard box of face tissue. And for more distant relatives and friends, homemade Christmas cards made with a stencil, a linoleum block or spatter print have a personal touch and meaning which are lacking in store cards.

To Make Christmas Cards. For spatter print cards, cut a Christmas design in stencil fashion from heavy paper, cardboard or a butter box. Lay the stencil on your paper, cut the size you desire and then spatter it, using an old toothbrush dipped in water color or ink and brushed over a bit of screen (four inches by four inches) held two to four inches above the paper. (See figure 3.) You will find that the less paint on the brush the finer will be the spatter. When the paint is dry, lift off the paper and your card is done. White paint or ink on green or red paper is especially effective. Envelopes are traced on sheets of paper by a cardboard pattern, cut out, folded and pasted.

Book Helps. The library might help with a booth on Christmas books to buy or Christmas stories to read or tell. Someone, perhaps a librarian, should be on hand to give a résumé of the books and tell for what age each is best suited. Here again paper and pencil should be available so that anyone interested may copy titles. We list some famous stories which might well be included on your list:

The Gift of the Magi—O. Henry

The Christmas Carol—Charles Dickens

The Birds' Christmas Carol—Kate D. Wiggin

The Other Wise Man—Henry Van Dyke

Christmas Legends—Selma O. L. Lagerlof

The Legend of Babouseka in "For the Children's Hour," by Carolyn Bailey

The Holly Tree and Other Christmas Stories—Charles Dickens

The Manger Scene. Another booth might show sample crêches or manger scenes to be placed under the tree or on a table with paper, wood or soap carved figures. This would make a splendid

rainy or snowy day activity for children before Christmas, and be a part of the program of making the Christmas tree and house decorations for the holiday.

Other Attractions

Story-Telling. Near the Christmas tree or in a quiet corner is a Santa Claus or a story-teller who will tell short Christmas stories to children and adults. The celebration of Christmas in other lands makes excellent story material and is easily demonstrable with pictures from books or with dolls and other objects from far-away lands. The librarian will help you with the stories and pictures, and perhaps even send a story-teller from the library staff.

Refreshments. If the pocketbook permits, refreshments served by Mrs. Santa Claus at an attractively decorated booth will round out the evening's program. Punch from a wassail bowl, stick apples, popcorn balls or candy canes are suitable and inexpensive.

Music and Drama Features. To add Christmas spirit and vary the program, musical and dramatic events may be introduced. A group of costumed carolers may stroll about the room, books and lanterns in hand, singing familiar carols in which the guests are invited to join. Old favorites are:

O Come, All Ye Faithful

Silent Night

Hark, the Herald Angels Sing

O Little Town of Bethlehem

The First Nowell

It Came Upon a Midnight Clear

The words of these and four other favorites may be obtained on a song sheet at eighty cents a hundred from the National Recreation Association. There may be a brief Christmas play, skit or tableau which people may watch standing up, or a short puppet show. The Association has compiled several lists of Christmas plays, one list for adults, one for experienced adults, one for children and a list of Christmas plays and pageants with music. These will be sent you free of charge upon request.

There are many other things which can be done, other ways of arranging the program to fit special needs. These ideas are intended only as a starting point from which you may, with your own ingenuity, develop a novel and useful Christmas program to fit your particular situation.

Pittsburgh Makes Merry!

If you don't celebrate Hallowe'en you are missing out on a great opportunity!

THE YOUTH of the city of Pittsburgh are no better or worse on Hallowe'en night than are others in large cities. It was with the thought of diverting their surplus energies into wholesome and constructive lines that a program of attractive activities was planned for them. Contacts were made with business men, board of trades, the Chamber of Commerce, service clubs and other interested agencies, which were made to feel their responsibilities. A favorable response from practically every group was assured. The financial cost was met by interested individuals and business firms.

The first year's experiment was planned so that large numbers could participate. The program consisted of band competitions, one for bands from the Universities, the other for High School bands of the city. Other features included a costume parade, folk dancing and social dancing. This program worked out well, the costume parade in which so many participated being particularly successful.

The band from the University of Pittsburgh, and the Schenley High School group placed first in their respective classes. Each played its own chosen selections and then proceeded to go through a series of marching tactics, very similar to the stunts put on by them on the football field between halves of a game.

The direction and control of the musical program was placed in the hands of the Music Department of the Board of Education.

How It Was Managed

The Costume Parade. All participants in the costume parade were asked to purchase for five cents a package of paper gadgets (rattle, whistle, etc.). Each received a small placard, $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$ on which was printed a set of instructions and numbers.

The parade was organized in two units — one for children, and the other for adults. The long lines of march proceeded up the steps and on to the large platform where they were carefully scrutinized by a corps of efficient judges. The latter were for the most part professional folks connected with the arts and dramatic departments of

the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburgh.

The Committee passed judgment on the following classifications:

Event No. 1. Children under 12 years of age:

1. Best girl's costume
2. Best boy's costume
3. Best couple's costumes

Event No. 2. Those over 12 years of age:

1. Best girl's costume
2. Best boy's costume
3. Best couple's costumes

Event No. 3. The funniest costume

Event No. 4. The most unique costume

Competitors For Costume Prizes
Must Wear This Where It Can Be
Seen By The Judges

208

Price 5c

This card entitles the holder to enter the Prize Competitions and includes a Mask, Paper Hat, Noise Maker, Paper Garlands which will be given out when this card is presented at the entrance to the:

Pittsburgh
Public Hallowe'en Celebration

SCHENLEY PARK PLAZA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1935

7:00 P. M. TO 10:00 P. M.

Sponsored by

THE BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION

In case of rain or extreme cold, notice of postponement will be announced by newspapers and radio.



Among other features there was the dance of the clowns from McKnight Recreation Center

An award was also made for the best original hand-made mask. This was open to all competitors.

Folk Dance Competition. This drew entries from six of the city's recreation centers. The rules and regulations governing the dance competitions were:

1. There is no age limit set for those entering the dance contest. The group shall have no less than sixteen persons and no larger number than forty.

2. The time limit for the dance is three minutes. All judging will be done on the basis of what has been demonstrated for three minutes.

3. Consideration will be given to the formation and design of the dances, paying particular attention to the way in which the group fills the space assigned to them on the stage.

4. Judges will consider the authenticity of the costume, its suitability, design and color.

5. Consideration will be given to the way in which the dance steps and the music co-ordinate.

6. The execution of dance steps and other technical phases of dancing will also be passed upon by the judges.

A jury of four experts versed in folk dancing passed judgment on the entries. Madame Karpova, formerly of the Russian Ballet, was the chairman.

The evening's entertainment was concluded by a program of social dancing on the plaza. Hundreds participated until 11 o'clock.

Committee Organization

It is obvious that with a large outdoor program much preparatory work had to be

done. Committees were formed and given definite responsibilities. The plan used in the first celebration was as follows:

The Executive Committee. This committee was composed of the eight chairmen of sub-committees. The chairman of the Executive Committee called it together as needs warranted. Meetings were held at a specified place convenient to all.

Office Administration. All clerical matters were handled through this committee at its office.

Activities and Entries Committee. This committee received all entries and was responsible for all activities at Schenley Park Plaza. Employees of the Bureaus of Parks and Recreation assisted in the formation of the parade which opened the evening festivities and directed its course around the Plaza. Members of the committee were assigned to direct the folk dancing competitions and music competitions.

This committee also had charge of the social dancing which concluded the evening's performance.

Construction and Decorations Committee. This committee was responsible for the construction of platforms and stands and for their decoration wherever this was necessary. It provided for the amplification system, erected tents for headquarters and first aid, and furnished cots and blankets. It supplied chairs and a table for the headquarters tent which was lighted. It furnished a piano for the folk dancing platform and a tarpaulin to cover it in case of wet weather.

(Continued on page 413)

The Bureaus of Parks and of Recreation of Pittsburgh held their first Hallowe'en celebration in 1935 at Schenley Park Plaza in the heart of the city's Civic Center. More than 20,000 spectators crowded into the spacious square, and about 3,500 individuals took part in the costume parade. So successful was the event that a second celebration was held in 1936. We have published this description of the event for the benefit of cities which may wish to initiate a similar fête next Hallowe'en.

Rehabilitation at Sixty-two

By CECIL F. MARTIN

Director of Recreation
Pasadena, California

If you were confronted at the age of sixty-two with the problem of personal placement, what would you do? Many persons have had to meet such a condition in the last few years. As the result of an experience early in life, a resident of Pasadena, California, was able to make this adjustment satisfactorily, both for herself and for her employer, the Pasadena Department of Recreation.

Forty-five years ago, Agnes Rozell Knot, an actress of national fame, spent some of her vacation time meeting the demands of her stock company by making wigs. She became interested in a girl of sixteen and taught her the art of weaving hair. This young girl enjoyed the experience, but little thought that it would serve her in the time of necessity. Many years later the Pasadena Department of Recreation was confronted with an urgent need for wigs to be used in costuming the players in the Drama Guild and in civic pageants.

Because of limited funds the Department was unable to meet these needs until the young girl who had once learned the art of wig-making, now a woman over sixty, volunteered to assist

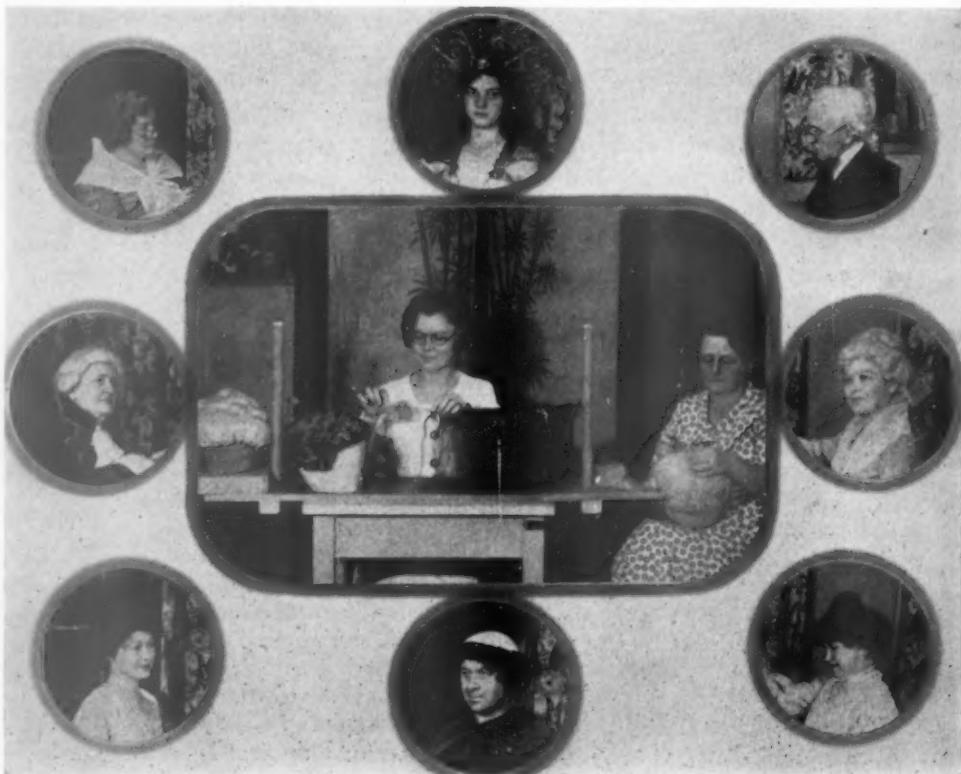
Here are samples of the wigs made for the Pasadena Recreation Department. They show the head-dress of a fairy princess, of George and Martha Washington, of a friar, and of ladies of the "gay nineties."

in the making of wigs. Out of a small beginning started in May, a number of wigs have been made which have enhanced the program of dramatics because they have helped the players to be costumed in character. The equipment, hair and labor were furnished at little or no cost.

The operators assembled the following equipment: Two looms, several head blocks, carters, curling irons, chamois skins, Japanese shavings, hair nets, tape, feather-bone, hair pins, linen thread, hair hooks, thumb tacks, brushes and combs, peroxide, ammonia and hair dye. The equipment, hair and labor were furnished at little or no cost.

The workers then studied the characters and the head-dresses of various age periods for children, youths, young and old adults. The public library, *National Geographic Magazine* and nu-

(Continued on page 414)



Chicago Reorganizes Its Park System

Chicago's recreation program demonstrates the effectiveness of coordination in park services

CHICAGO, under the plan of park consolidation adopted over two years ago, has been divided into six sections, each with a section director, in order that each unit may be able to meet the needs of its immediate neighborhood as adequately as possible. Specialists in music, drama, art and physical education have been appointed, and two regular employees put in charge of arts and crafts. These workers have reorganized and modernized the program for their specialties to fit the situation and the times.

Games and Sports

In the field of physical education almost unprecedented changes were made in the abolishing of a required competitive athletic program. The park's responsibility was felt to be the giving of service to as many members of the community as possible and not in the development of a few championship teams. The park, rather than entering five or six strictly park basketball teams for the city championship as heretofore, now fosters community tournaments of from forty to sixty teams representing all organizations and agencies in the community. Each park neighborhood is free to develop its program as it sees best in order to develop community-wide participation.

To give point to inter-team games several types of tournaments were tried and competition within the local communities with the community champions competing in sectional and then in city championship matches was found to be the most feasible plan for most sports and games.

Institutes training leaders and enabling them to develop techniques of handling large groups were successful to such a degree that the leaders were able to organize city-wide baseball on a self-governing basis. Many other sports were organized on

In the spring of 1934 the twenty-two heterogeneous systems of providing recreation in the parks of Chicago were consolidated into one central system, the Chicago Park District, which assumed full control January 1, 1935. The Recreation Division has reported on its activities for the first year. We present some of the highlights here.

a city-wide basis. At the end of the year there had been twenty million participations in physical activities in the parks.

Development in Arts and Crafts

In the arts and crafts for women and girls there has been close cooperation with parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, groups interested in crafts and other organizations so that the stimulus for craft activities provided by the parks is promoting a revival of useful arts in every section of Chicago. At the end of the year craft classes were being held in forty new places and were reaching 50,000 women and girls a month.

For men and boys city-wide contests in such activities as kite flying and model building were organized. Some of the sixteen craft workers also assisted in the summer school of the Catholic Youth Administration in six parks. The exhibition and demonstration of crafts at the National Recreation Congress in Chicago elicited much interest and many requests for further information which have been answered all the more easily because of the comprehensive bibliography of every known craft book prepared under CWA and PWA.

The more competent club members assist the leader, facilitating the handling of large numbers brought out in a truly community-wide program. In one park forty boys meet under the guidance of more experienced boys. The instructor needs to be present only at rare intervals. The standard

of skill is constantly being raised, and may be exemplified by a city-wide club of forty model aircraft builders whose members admit no new comer unless, like themselves, he has made and flown a plane bettering a certain difficult to achieve world's record.



For Industrial Groups

The closer tie-up between industrial groups and the parks which has been effected, has resulted in an increase in facilities available for industrial workers, city-wide organization in baseball, increased attendance at the local park areas (definitely traceable to contact with places of employment), and added recreational activities. Industries were encouraged to run their own activities, but urged to relate them to the entire community program.

Music and Drama

Under the leadership of the music and drama departments, 115 public concerts and dramatic performances were given. Relief workers made permanent stage equipment and established a costume room and an extensive music library of popular and classical orchestrations was built up. The year's music program was climaxed with the presentation of Handel's "Theodora."

An art director was appointed, but no regular supporting staff. Ten clubs were started with relief leadership and all clubs were organized so they would be self-continuing when the temporary

The visitor to the Chicago Park District centers cannot fail to be impressed with the scope of the arts and crafts program and with the high development of skills reflected in the wide variety of projects.

advisors were no longer available. The six photography clubs organized with the aid of the Recreation Division provide their own leadership and program and further exemplify the type of co-operative community effort which the Recreation Division is attempting to inaugurate in all of the community organizations.

Many community activities such as parties, special day and week celebrations are planned. These are increasingly being sponsored and run by various community groups including American Legion Posts, women's clubs and churches. In every section, athletic associations, community councils and other groups have been quietly organized, thus enlisting and increasing the citizen's support of the leisure time program.

WPA Workers Are Helping

WPA workers have been used in many ways to expand and better the program. They were organized into a special project set in action in November. One group was engaged in general recreation—sports, games and physical education in vacant lots and such community agencies

as churches, settlements and Y.M.C.A.'s. Their activities were not considered strictly park activi-

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Planning the Party

By ETHEL BOWERS
National Recreation Association

IT IS TERRIFYING for an inexperienced play leader to undertake to conduct alone the entire program of a party, especially a large one. No actor has greater stage fright than many a play leader early in his career. It means much to such workers in terms of self-confidence and encouragement if he can have a number of people with whom to work, if party leadership can be made a cooperative project.

Social Recreation Teams

This can be accomplished through the organization of a social recreation team, consisting preferably of three men and three women as follows:

Master of Ceremonies. This should be a man with good loud speaking voice, pleasing personality, disciplinary powers hidden under a smile and a joke; in a few words, a good mixer who likes to run things, who can "feel the pulse" of a group, who likes to have happy crowds around him. He organizes the group, moves participants from place to place and conducts the stunts. When not actually before the group he is not inactive, for he should attend to heating and ventilation, seating arrangements and keeping halls and doors clear of loiterers, and attend to handling disciplinary problems, if any arise. At all times he should be ready to help the other leaders, either quietly by joining in the fun, or if necessary by serving as a co-leader when things are not running smoothly.

The Quiet Games Leader. She (or he) should be prepared to lead the less strenuous—though by no means quiet games at any time designated by the Master of Ceremonies.

The Active Games Leader. He (or she) must adapt walking or running games to the space available and the interests and abilities of the group, always remembering that the games must not be too strenuous or dangerous for players who are perhaps in "dress-up" clothes (including high heels)

and who may not be used to playing active games.

The Musical Games Leader.

She (or he) should be thoroughly familiar with grand march figures, a few musical mixers and simple folk dances. As the ability of the group develops this leader must prepare more advanced folk and square dances. Emphasis should first be placed on fun and sociability, not on grace or perfection, which may come later.

The Song Leader. Though this person should have technical skill in music, he (or she) must first have that human touch, that joy of leading informal group singing which many trained singers lack. Especially in the fun songs emphasis should be placed on having a good time, irrespective of the musical qualities produced. Later the leader may work toward more artistic results.

The Pianist. This team member is a very important part of the social recreation team, for without peppy marches and toe-tickling tunes, the musical games leader and the song leader will lack support. The pianist should aim for rhythm and tempo, even if every note is not accurate. Later, with more practice, perfection will come. The pianist must also be keenly interested in seeing that groups have a good time, giving unselfishly hours of time in grinding out music for folk and square dances. If no piano is available, the pianist can still be a great help to the rest of the team by entering into the games, thus quietly promoting the program and the fun spirit.

These six people are called a social recreation team, and rightly so, for they should cooperate as

a team, no one person seeking the limelight, all working to produce a happy, smoothly running party, in the way a well-coached team works to win a game.

Usually the master of ceremonies serves as chairman of the social recreation team, though any of the others or a seventh person may be the prime moving spirit back of the team. If the team is com-

This material has been taken from a recent publication, *Parties—Plans and Programs*, edited by Ethel Bowers. These preliminary suggestions on how to plan for parties are followed in the booklet by programs of parties for large and small groups and for banquets, and by suggestions for adapting games to special conditions. The booklet, which every recreation leader will want to add to his kit, may be secured from the National Recreation Association for fifty cents.

posed of adolescents or young adults, perhaps an older person should be the chairman, remaining always in the background, quietly guiding the young people by indirect suggestions and constructive criticism.

Preparation and Practice

When a party is proposed, each member of the team should be informed of the time, place, occasion or holiday, size and type of group, and age and numbers of each sex expected to be present. Each should prepare to conduct at least four games or activities. Usually so many will not be needed, but it is well to have too much rather than too little material on hand.

A week or so previous to the party the team should have a planning-practice meeting. If possible this should be a social meeting as well; that is, the team should have such a good time at a member's home trying out the games on each other, chatting and perhaps eating later, that they look forward to these team meetings.

At this time the proposed program is worked out, subject always to change at a moment's notice if conditions are altered. The party should have a title or a theme, if at all possible, based on current interests, the season, holiday or special occasion. All games should be adapted to this theme and named accordingly. For example, in a game needing two groups, at Hallowe'en we can call one group the "witches" and the others the "black cats"; at Thanksgiving they may be the "Pilgrims" and the "Indians"; at Christmas, "Santa Claus," and "Reindeer," and so on throughout the year.

The order of games comes next. In planning a party for a large group it is especially important to plan the games so there are as few changes in formations as possible and these must be well thought out in detail before the party to avoid confusion. The program should be flexible enough however to be changed as conditions warrant.

The following plan for a large full-length party is fundamentally sound.

Plan of a Party for a Large Group

Type of Activity	Taught by
Pre-party game	Quiet games leader
or	
Community singing	Song leader
Opening marching game	Musical games leader
Get-acquainted game	Active games leader
Stunt song	Song leader
Group stunt	Master of Ceremonies
Guessing game	Quiet games leader
Musical mixer	Musical games leader
Mixer game	Active games leader

Type of Activity	Taught by
Song competition	Song leader
Stunt competition	Master of Ceremonies
Pencil and paper games	Quiet games leader
Stunt (for refreshment or rest period)	Master of Ceremonies
Active game	Active games leader
Song (preparation for musical mixer)	Song leader
Closing musical game	Musical games leader

This is a long party for a full evening program. If it must be shortened some of the activities in the middle should be omitted. Such a party should always end with a rousing game, preferably a musical one. Never let a party "peter out," continuing too long until the group has drifted away. It is better to have a short snappy party that sends the participants home wishing for more, than one that drags. However, leaders must have abundant material at hand for emergencies.

A banquet party should be shorter.

Plan for a Banquet Party

Type of Activity	Taught by
Partner finding stunt and march to banquet room	Master of Ceremonies
Song	Song leader
Guessing game	Quiet games leader
Race	Active games leader
Individual stunt	Master of Ceremonies
Stunt song	Song leader
Group game	Quiet games leader
Relay	Active games leader
Group stunt	Master of Ceremonies
Square dance (space permitting)	Musical games leader

A party for a small group in a home or other limited space provides for more sociability and activities which take a longer time, so fewer events need be listed though again each leader should have supplementary games for emergencies.

Plan of a Party for a Small Group

Type of Activity	Taught by
Pre-party activity	Master of Ceremonies
Guessing game	Quiet games leader
Group game	Active games leader
Song	Song leader
Confederate game	Quiet games leader
Floor game	Active games leader
Song	Song leader
Individual stunts and tricks	Master of Ceremonies
Couple stunts	Active games leader

Improving Programs

Hints to Leaders. Play leaders will find it possible to improve their programs in a variety of ways: By careful planning, experimenting on one another, by research, by benefiting through group experience and by holding "post-mortems" after every party at which programs are analyzed, and weaknesses in methods and techniques discussed so that future parties may be made more enjoyable for all.

Study the group and the place thoroughly, get all possible details of age, sex, numbers, likes and dislikes, then select suitable activities, and plenty of them, to allow for emergencies.

Know the game *thoroughly* and *like* it. Be a good actor if necessary.

Think it through, step by step before facing the group. Ask yourself, "Where will I stand?" "Where and how will the group be standing?" "What will I say first?" "What will the players do first?" "Next?" and so on.

Get attention; wait for natural pauses, speak slowly and low, not high and fast; use whistle sparingly, if at all. Be jovial, not a traffic cop.

Name the game.

Get the players into position. (Best to finish last game in position for next if at all possible.)

Give brief rules in clear voice. *Don't talk too much.* People can't remember many details.

Demonstrate. This is very important. People learn best by seeing.

Play the game for *fun*. Have fun even if mistakes are made as they are 95% of the time. In that case —

Interrupt, correct mistakes, answer questions, demonstrate again, give more rules, if game is complicated.

Play the game, correctly this time if possible, but also always for fun.

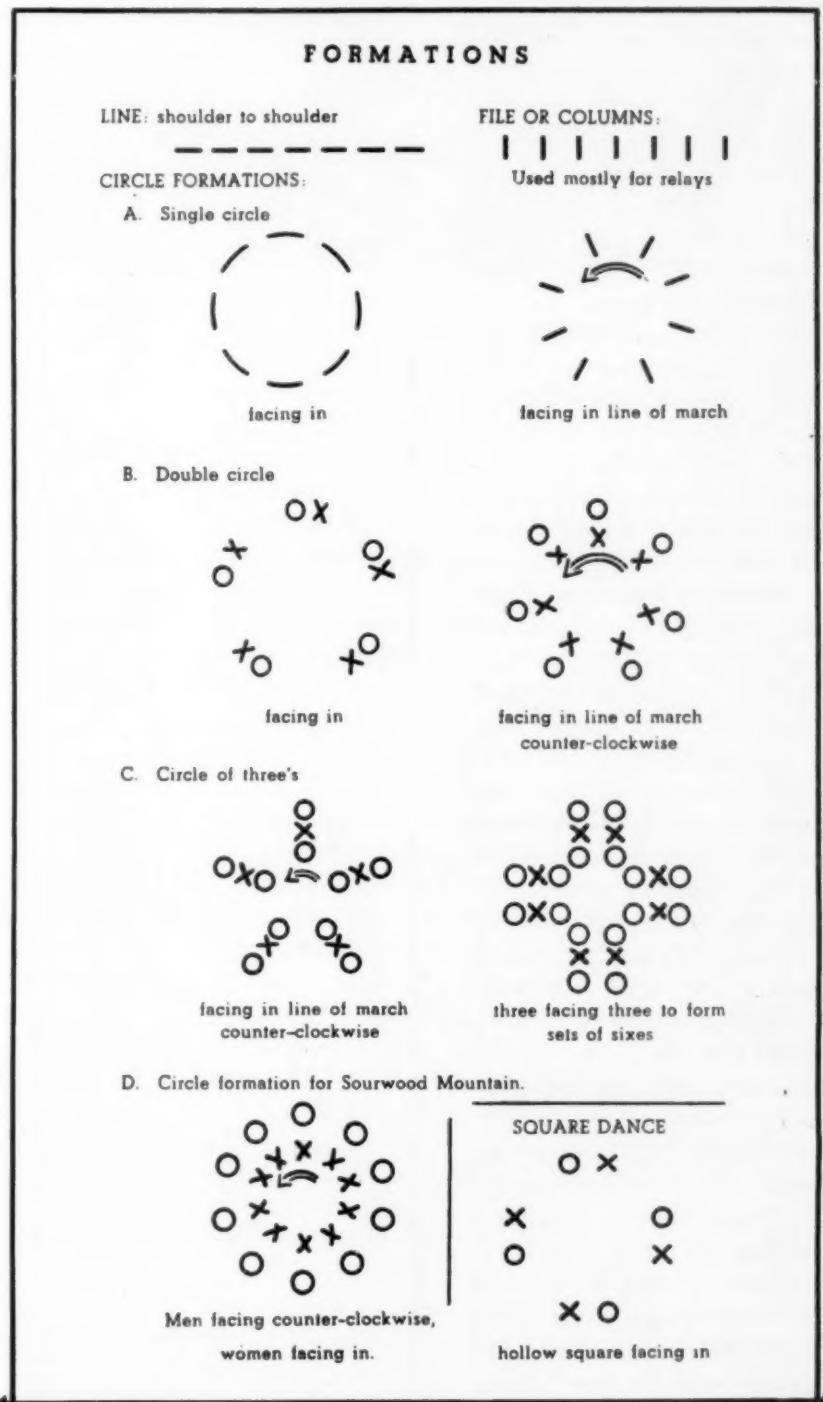
Stop before interest lags. Be careful players do not stand too long, sit too long, get too hot, thirsty or dizzy.

Vary the program. Be prepared to change at a moment's notice if conditions change. Do not take too long a time to distribute or collect materials. Train assistants for this.

Know certain formations and teach them to your groups. (See also page 394.)

Suggestions to Organization Executives

If one outstanding leader of social recreation is not available to conduct all parties, or if you wish to develop local volunteer leadership in many small organizations, form in each a social recreation team, and have one person from each team become a member of the social recreation council which sponsors the party-of-the-month club. Details follow:



Organizing Social Recreation Teams. In a city, or a county, a church district or any large organization of smaller groups, if a number of social recreation teams are organized, the programs of all the units will be improved if these suggestions are followed.

First, have a party for leaders from the different groups. In the midst of the party explain the idea of social recreation teams. When it is thoroughly understood, have all from each unit sit down together to plan for a team for their group. One of their number should serve as a temporary secretary, preparing two lists of the proposed team, one for the master of ceremonies, one for the organizer. After a certain time, ten or fifteen minutes, the teams should hand to the organizer the personnel slip of their team, insofar as they have been able to complete it on short notice. The names of the teams organized should then be read to all, and the different leaders introduced to the entire group.

The Social Recreation Council. While the party continues, one person from each team (preferably the master of ceremonies or a chairman) and a representative of any interested group not yet organized, should be asked to adjourn to another room to organize the social recreation council. At this time the council should set the time and place for its next meeting and for the first party-of-the-month club meeting about a month hence, and decide upon the team best qualified to lead this first party. An announcement of this coming event should be made before the party adjourns that evening.

About a week previous to the first party-of-the-month club meeting, the council should have its first regular

meeting to make permanent plans and to check on the program of its first party. Other teams should be invited to lead each monthly party in turn. Thus if there are twelve of these teams organized in a city, each team would lead one party a year.

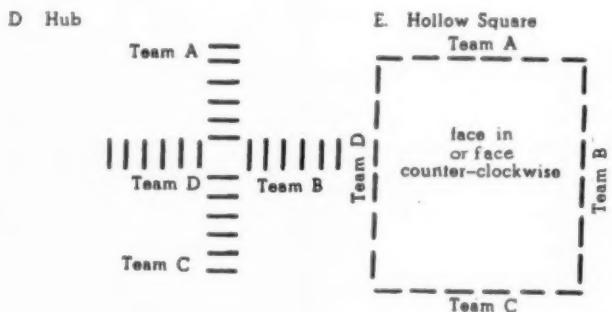
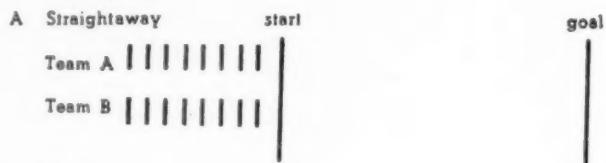
The Party-of-the-Month Club. This is in reality a one-evening social recreation institute presented as a complete party. The team selected to con-

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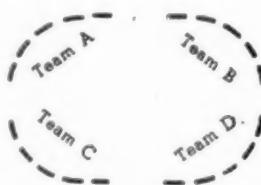
FORMATIONS

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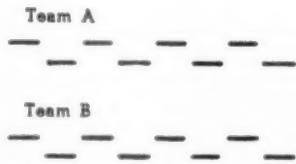
RELAY FORMATIONS:



F. Corner Spy or Teacher Ball



G. Zig Zag



[Each dash represents the shoulders of one person.
X — man, O — woman. Man always has woman on his right]

Club Leadership

By SIDNEY J. LINDBERG
Director, Boys' and Men's Work
Neighborhood Center
Philadelphia, Pa.

Clubs of this type provide an absorbing interest for community centers and allied groups



Courtesy Dayton, Ohio, Bureau of Recreation

THE SMALL group club, whether it be composed of girls or boys or boys and girls, always presents an interesting picture of the most active, vital and stable membership of any agency working with young people. Most settlements have always looked on the small club as significant to their organization's program. In more recent years, boys' clubs and public recreation agencies have given greater recognition to the value of this type of activity, for the club group forms the basis of most recreational agencies' athletic, literary and social programs. Yet we often find these clubs under the guidance of very weak volunteer leaders.

A Typical Situation

If one should listen in at an interview with the typical volunteer applying at a recreation agency, this is the gist of what he would hear. The worker would ask, "What would you like to do in the way of volunteer service?" The answer would be, "Well—I'm not sure—but I think I would like to lead a club." Again the worker, "You realize, of course, that club leading probably represents the most difficult field of volunteer service. Have you had any experience in this direction?" This time, with a little more thought, the answer would be, "No—I've never been a club leader, but when I was a youngster I belonged to a club, and with my knowledge gained in that way, I'm sure I could sponsor a group." After the worker has delved a little deeper into the qualifications of this person, he may decide that this prospect has possibilities in club leadership and appoint him to such a position.

In some cases, this volunteer discovers that the job of club leadership is a very demanding one and attempts to build himself to meet its demands. In other cases, once he is appointed to club leadership, the volunteer feels that merely by putting in an appearance at a club meeting once a week he has done his job. The club under this latter type of leadership dies almost before it is born.

Poor leadership should never be the reason for a club's failure. The volunteer who comes to his group's meetings with fair regularity, but has the attitude of "I guess we'll find something to talk about" should be replaced immediately and not be given leadership responsibility until he learns more about the requirements of handling a group.

Nor is much lost when the leader is removed who works from some ready-made activity program, attempting to force it on his group in its entirety as "something good for them." True, it might be hard on this worker's pride, but it saves a club as well as the individual personalities of the ten or fifteen boys or girls making up the group.

There is more hope for the leader who uses a ready-made activity program but attempts to eliminate those parts that he feels might not interest his club. Proper supervision, suggestions and interviews would soon set this person on the right track, for he at least has learned that there are individual and varied interests among the members of his group, and has attempted to meet them to some degree.

The Secret of Good Club Leadership

The trouble with all the types of leaders mentioned is that none of them has realized that the club is one of the most fertile fields for training in the highest principles of democracy. They have not given the group the opportunity to thrash out its own problems, to decide its own interests, to learn the principles of "give and take" which are necessary in all group relationships. These leaders have treated the individuals within the groups as standard products who all react exactly in the same way to the same stimuli rather than as individual entities who react differently to the same stimuli. They have offered their clubs standard, set programs or else have thought it unnecessary to have any type of club program. They all represent poor leadership and the basic reason for the dissolution of clubs.

And now for a picture of the good club leader! There is probably no better way of getting to know him than by watching him at work. When first meeting his club group, he sits down and speaks very informally, not to them but with them. He realizes that boys and girls are not standardized and consequently wants to learn as much as he can about each individual and his interests. He knows that the first step in getting this knowledge is to have the boys and girls tell him about themselves. To make it seem a mutual exchange he tells them about himself. When the first meeting is over this leader makes it a point to talk to the staff member who appointed him in an attempt to add to his knowledge of the individuals making up his group. When he leaves the settlement or boys' club or playground he

walks about the neighborhood, for he wants to know the community where his boys or girls live. He realizes that to understand them he must know the environment in which they live. In addition to learning about the neighborhood, therefore, he decides that before actually trying to do anything in the way of program planning with the group, he will know more about the members of his club either in school or at work or in their homes. Once he has acquired all this knowledge he is ready to do an understanding and sympathetic job of club leading. He has a fairly good idea what the members are likely to be interested in and has prepared his own list of suggestions for a club program, but he doesn't foist these on his group. Rather, he calls in the entire club or a club committee to aid in planning the program, either for the month or season.

Let's watch the group plan a program with this leader for the month of October!

First of all the group notes down several leads to help them in program planning. In athletics, they note there must be some discussion of basketball. An almanac shows them that October 12 is Co-

lumbus Day, October 27 marks the birth of Theodore Roosevelt and October 31 is Hallowe'en. They note down all these dates.

Discussion is started first on the matter of athletics. It happens that the original interest which brought the group together as a club was basketball, so little prodding is necessary to get group discussion on this subject. The group does want to form a team. One of the group, however, remembers that before members are permitted to play on any club team in the settlement or

Members of a girls' club demonstrate an activity which has won popularity



Courtesy WPA, Washington, D. C.

center they must have physical examinations. So he suggests that someone should find out when examinations are going to take place. Another member remarks caustically, "Wonder why they make us get examined?" Some of the others feel as he does, but others try to explain the necessity of such an examination. The leader remarks that he knows a doctor who would be quite willing to come in and talk to them on this particular matter if they are interested. Some indicate an interest, but others feel that if a doctor comes in he might make them afraid to do things. This brings on the idea that the group might be able to get a basketball coach to come in with the doctor and let them both present viewpoints as to the good and bad effects of basketball. If this group is made up of adolescents it is quite likely that some member will take the discussion far afield by saying, "How about having a doctor come in and talk to us about ourselves?" The leader draws this boy out as skillfully as he knows how and soon has all the members of the group indicating that they are interested in knowing about the changes that are taking place in them physically. "Why do we blush when we're around girls? Why does my voice crack? Why do I tire more easily than I used to?" The leader soon discovers that sex is at the basis of their worries and indicates that he can get a doctor to come in and tell them about themselves. After this is all talked over the majority finally decide what they want. They may decide to have a coach in to talk about basketball, a doctor to talk to them about their physical make-up or they may feel they would rather not listen to long speeches, and so "let's forget about it." Even though the leader feels differently than the members about this program it is his place to carry out their wishes.

The group then moves on to its next notation. October 12 is Columbus Day. One member remarks that there is no school on that day. Another suggests it might be a good time for a hike. Another idea comes up! "Since there is no school on October 12 how about a party the night before?" Some are in agreement and feel this might be a "Discovery Social" to tie in with the idea of Columbus discovering America. Another member feels that since Hallowe'en is coming at the end of the month it would be a more appropriate time for a party. This member, however, has another suggestion. His hobby is gathering and making maps and he offers to bring in his collection and trace Columbus' trip on one of his maps.

This gets the group on to a discussion of hobbies and it is found that some of the members have stamp collections, others rock collections, etc. "How about a hobby exhibit and a special program for our parents?" The group certainly has journeyed away from its original discussion of a program to fit in with Columbus Day, but is getting to the things it wants to do. The leader is following every thought and finally settling with them on just what is to be done.

In this way the group goes on from notation to notation settling its program for October. The mention of October 27 as Theodore Roosevelt's birthday may lead to talk of our president, Franklin Roosevelt and then to presidential elections and to the need for English and citizenship training for their parents and themselves so they can vote properly, etc.

Talk of Hallowe'en may also go very far afield, but after this meeting for planning the program for October is over, the group will have reached its own decisions, decided for itself what it wants to do, and the final program will not be the leader's but the group's. To plan programs in this way is a hard job, but it is the job of the good club leader.

Let us carry this leader just one notch higher in the scale of leadership where we might rate him as excellent. The excellent club leader has his eyes and ears open so alertly during the various meetings of his group that he is able to note specific problems that are coming up in the minds of some of the boys. He is willing to help them change a program that has taken hours of planning, so that it will more definitely help the boys to solve their problems.

For example, the group in working out the above program may have decided to have the hobby show to which parents are to be invited. The night of the show, however, several boys do not bring their parents. The alert leader may discover that the reason for this is that many of the boys think their parents old-fashioned and are ashamed of them. He will immediately seize on this as a means of building better home relationships. He knows that Johnny's mother has a beautiful copper collection from Russia. Jim's mother has done some beautiful handwork in Europe, which she has brought to this country. Someone else's father is an expert woodcarver. Consequently, this leader thinks—and this out loud—that it would be something different and

(Continued on page 415)

A Hobby Show—Just for Fun

By LILAS MIDDLEDITCH

NO PRIZES were offered, no ribbons awarded, and no honorable mentions made of the three hundred some exhibits shown at the third annual hobby show of Long Beach, California, over a week-end in late summer. Yet nearly 35,000 people sauntered into the municipal auditorium to visit the varied display sponsored by the city's Recreation Commission. Fully a fifth of Long Beach's population seemed interested in hobbies which were ridden mainly for the fun of the thing.

Perhaps some of the Commissioned-fostered classes on school and beach playgrounds, in parks and indoor recreation centers, "worked" at play harder during the summer because they wanted to make a good showing to climax the vacation. But hobbyists are everlastingly at it the year 'round in Long Beach!

A hundred and fifty adults between the ages of nineteen and ninety-one drop in the downtown Bixby Park at their convenience three days a week to make both Indian and original baskets under the leadership of a woman who rode the basketry hobby a score of years before she commenced teaching. Here, too, children make baskets or engage in other handcraft. Over 200 boys and girls spend much of their spare time at northside Houghton Park constructing and flying model airplanes under guidance of an ex-flier who understands both children and planes. Another large group frequents the marine stadium and lagoon, building and sailing miniature boats. Belmont Recreation Center's eastside handcraft shops offer varied opportunities to adults and children to ride creative hobbies — wood and soap carving, puppetry, painting and what-have-you in your



Whether you're nineteen or ninety-one, you'll want to "make things!"

own original mind! At Silverado Park a westside shop is open to the public.

In addition to the best products of hobby-time at these centers, the hand work of many individuals and several clubs contributed to the 1936 hobby show.

Just a Few of the Hobbies Shown

One youth brought in a complete "Al Barnes' Circus" in miniature which had taken him three years to copy. Another, whose hobby was hiking, displayed a diamond back rattlesnake which he had killed during his vacation in the high Sierras. A third showed black widow spiders in all stages of their development. This exhibitor believes that he has discovered a larva which will feed on the eggs of the poisonous pest.

A resident whose hobby is rolling his own vacation home luxuriously, displayed a palatial yacht of his own design. Another showed a modern, good looking house car which he had built entirely himself. A septuagenarian exhibited a string of no-two-alike buttons which she had begun at the age of seven. A collection of gourds grown in town during the summer kept their owner busy explaining that he truly had not painted them their brilliant hues.

Members of local sketch and camera clubs supplied many fine examples of their artistry. Bait and casting club members demonstrated their skill with rod and line.

Entertainment Programs, Too

Entertainment was almost continuous while the show was on. Music was supplied by organiza-

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Some Hazards of Recreation

By FRANK S. LLOYD

Professor of Education
New York University

HERE IS AT this moment no adequate answer to the question "what are the hazards in recreation?" Most of the grouping of fatalities and accidents which come to us through sources such as "Accident Facts" include some phases of recreation. The question is raised, how many of the auto fatalities and accidents are due to recreational use of the car? In the sailing, swimming and flying accidents the same question might be raised. Many of the firearms accidents and fatalities must of necessity be recreation accidents. This is particularly apparent when 4 to 7% of the accidents in the home during the past five years have been due to firearms.

The inadequacy of our present figures on accidents in the field of recreation is further illustrated when one considers walking and camping, and the accidents due to construction and crafts as well as those in the home. The question then which must sometime be answered is "of the 99,000 people who were killed as a result of accidents during the year 1935, how many of these deaths resulted from recreation pursuits?" The same would apply to the 9,600,000 injuries which were sustained due to accidents during the year 1935, and the estimated cost of three billions of dollars.

Some indication of these percentages may be obtained from a study of insurance figures for 1931 in which an analysis of some 64,000 accidents was made. Of these 64,000 accidents, approximately 12,000 or 18.5% were due to recreation pursuits. Utilizing this percentage for national comparisons, it would mean that of the nine and one-half millions of injuries due to accidents, 1,158,000 would be attributable to recreation pursuits. This study further analyzed the cost of these 64,000 accidents and found that the total group cost a little over thirteen millions of dollars. Of this \$788,000 or 13.6% was expended on rec-

This address by Dr. Lloyd was presented at the Seventh Annual Greater New York Safety Conference held in March, 1936. Dr. Lloyd's study of Safety in Physical Education in Secondary Schools is well known to recreation workers and physical educators. It was published by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York.

reation accidents. Transferring this proportional percentage to the three billion estimated cost of accidents for 1935, it would indicate that 408 millions of dollars were spent for accidents directly attributable to recreation pursuits.

In some of the studies related to the schools, particularly in the field of athletics, it has been shown that approximately 50% of the accidents in these fields are avoidable. In general, both the schools and the recreation centers conduct their recreational activities under

good supervision. Many of the activities resulting in fatalities and accidents reported in our national accident statistics, however, would not be under expert supervision and therefore 50% as applied to these areas would be exceedingly conservative. Let us assume that only 50% of the recreation accidents can be avoided. This would mean on the basis of these estimated figures that approximately 900,000 accidents could be avoided next year, with a saving of 204 millions of dollars. In order to effect these savings, it would be necessary that there be established procedures which would insure the use of safe equipment and facilities and the provision of supervision which whilst it would not reduce the enjoyment of these recreational pursuits would tend to eliminate unnecessary hazards.

The problem of accidents in recreation is still further complicated by the many areas in which recreational activities are conducted. On outdoor playgrounds we would have the problem of concrete floors and the construction of equipment, but in buildings utilized for play one would have additional problems of craft shops and gymnasiums, of the hazards of swinging doors and poorly-lighted and constructed stairways. Should one's program include swimming, it would bring with it a number of additional hazards, particularly if this swimming be allowed or "winked at" in un-

* National Safety Council, New York City.

supervised areas. If the recreation program be extensive enough to include the utilization of outdoor spaces for hiking and camping then the hazards of hitch-hiking if that pernicious procedure be allowed, proper selection of sites, purity of drinking water, and guarding against poisonous plants, insects and reptiles would be added to the picture.

How Safe Is the Playground?

In general, we may say that the playground or recreation center is a very safe place in which to recreate. The degree of safety of course will depend upon the nature of the building and facilities and the type of leadership which is available. The degree to which these areas may be made safe is indicated in the Los Angeles study where an incidence of 2.04 per 100,000 accidents was reduced to 1.27 per 100,000 as a result of an extended safety program. As far as we can now estimate the accident incidence of a recreational center is about the same as that of a school. The school rate for the elementary and junior high school is approximately 418 accidents for 100,000 pupils. It should be remembered that in order to get the exposure rate these 100,000 have to be multiplied by the number of days which they attend school. In recreational centers we found a rate of approximately 400 per 100,000. This last figure is tentative as the pupil attendance figure for the recreational centers has not been effectively established.

The need for recreation centers in the City of New York is a peculiar one. Making a comparative analysis of the accidents sustained by school children it is found that for the nation 36% of the accidents occur in the school buildings and grounds, while 23% of the accidents in New York City occur in these areas. For the nation, 9% of the accidents occur as the child is going to and from school, but in New York City, 46% of the accidents occur as the youngster is going to and from school. When it is further realized that 2% of the automobile accidents to children under 16 years of age are fatalities, the significance of this figure is made more apparent. For the nation, 44% of the accidents occur in the home, while in New York City only 23% are home accidents. The Police Department figures indicate that 12% of the accidents in the street to

children under the age of 16 are due to playing in roadways.

A closer study of these figures indicates that proportionally there are more street accidents in New York City, which in all probability is due to lack of play space. That there are fewer home accidents, but this is less a compliment to the home than it is to the nature of the home which forces the youngster on to the streets. That in New York City there is greater opportunity for street accidents as children are compelled in many cases to pass over hazardous areas in going to and from school. These figures should indicate the absolute need for adequate recreational areas whether these be in the form of restricted play streets, adequately constructed play areas, or parks.

At a recent conference on recreation problems in New York City, it was brought out that one of the immediate procedures for a more effective recreation program is a more effective utilization of the present available facilities. This becomes more obvious when it can be shown that 60% of the street accidents to children under the age of 16, occur during the months, May to October, while the corresponding six months from November to April account for only 40%. Further, that the highest number of street accidents occur during the months of May and June, and further that the incidence of school and street accidents is very high in the months of September and October. It would appear, therefore, that children begin to play more extensively in the streets of New York City between the period of May to October, that during this time there must be provided adequate recreation facilities to handle these children and reduce the number that are compelled to play on the streets. The need for this becomes increasingly apparent when it is realized that playgrounds do not tend to be opened until the end of June, and close on the fourth of September.

The need for more effective recreation areas in the City of New York is apparent if we are to reduce the number of accidents and fatalities to children and wish to promote an adequate play and recreation program for our youth. Every means must be taken to provide the facilities and the proper leadership and then utilize the very best educational procedures to attract the children to these centers. Remembering that a

"Every public and private agency in the community must be interested in the creation of a public attitude that will demand safe play centers properly manned, will create in the child and in the adult the desire to recreate in these areas, and will make certain that every center is an area for effective living."

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Farm Olympics

A rural sports festival
delights Illinois folks



Courtesy The Prairie Farmer

THE BIG GAMES of the year did not take place in Berlin, according to farmers of Illinois, but at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival held for two days in September.

And such a festival! At ten o'clock the morning of the first day, seventy soft ball teams were battling each other for preliminary honors in adult, 4-H club and girls' divisions. Each diamond had from 100 to 300 enthusiastic supporters rooting for one team or the other, while the Illinois Agricultural sound truck careened about from ball diamond to ball diamond and from one activity to another, keeping interest at high pitch by announcing results and giving instructions and activities schedules.

Baseball was not the only item on the bill of fare. There were music and dance elimination contests watched by over 25,000 enthusiastic and appreciative persons. The barn dance laurels were won by the "Streator Ramblers" as the women swooped in bonnets, pantaloons and chintz-print dresses with their bandanaed, white-dressed partners. Of the eight members of the "Streator Ramblers" five were in one family—dad, mother, two sons and a daughter-in-law. The folk dance winners had as much fun as the spectators who watched them, so much fun, in fact, that these sixteen members of the Ford County Rural Youth Group plan to work up

They took part in hog calling instead of athletics, and what a competition it was!

new and different dances for future entertainments.

Then came the novelty band contests. There were tooting flutes, twanging banjos and crude instruments fashioned out of pitchforks, saws, washboards, funnels and hose, and queer objects called "hoopernuffers" which are made of metal crackerboxes and cymbals on standards. Strangely enough, good music issued from these makeshift instruments played by spirited musicians whose costumes would arouse envy in the heart of any circus clown! The "Livingston County Apple Knockers," made up of "Pop" with his violin, one son with a guitar, another son with a bass viol, and a neighbor with his accordian, carried off first prize.

Sandwiched in between these events were community singing, short talks, band concerts and WLS radio entertainment.

The second day began with a tour of the Agricultural Experiment Station and a continuation of baseball and soft ball eliminations. Over the University of Illinois Campus, where all these events were held, came strange cries which must have startled the stately college, used as it is to freshman and sophomore "goings on." A scream of "Joha-n-ee come to din-n-e-r-r!" and a deep bellowing of "who-

Athletic events had their place
in the program for boys and girls



Courtesy The Prairie Farmer

o-o-e-e p-e-e-g! p-e-e-g!" and a musical "Here, chick, chick, chick!" announced that husband calling, chicken calling and pig calling contests were under way. The husband calling contest was entered by many who yoo-hooed and yodeled their Clydes, Johnnies and Archies home to supper, attempting by volume, firmness, appeal and originality to win the prize. A woman with a three-cornered whistle which seemed actually to speak her commands received the prize. The chicken calling contest was based on carrying capacity of voice, musical ability, harmony, cadence, action, general appearance in scattering food and variety of appeal.

It took a married woman with a determined mien to wrest the honors from an unmarried one in the rolling pin throwing contest. Three times out of six she knocked the hat off a bleary-eyed, red-nosed straw man. Beware, husband! Another woman's contest was one held in darning. The woman, a college graduate, who won by virtue of the delicacy of the weave and fine stitches in her darning exclaimed "This darning award means more to me than my Phi Beta Kappa key!"

Late in the afternoon the young folk competed in field, track and swimming events. There were tug-of-war and horse pulling contests as well as the following events: For boys — 50 and 100 yard swim, shot put, 880 yard run, 100 yard dash, high jump, pole vault, broad jump, relay race and horse shoes. All but

the last two events were run in two divisions, one for boys under sixteen and one for those over sixteen. For girls there were a 50 yard and 100 yard swim, 75 yard dash and broad and high jump.

The checker players in the gymnasium annex played early and late. A farm adviser watching the games, observing the stiff ramrod posture of

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Illinois' best rolling pin thrower in action



Courtesy *The Prairie Farmer*

The girls had their part in the program

Recreational Activities for the Mentally III

DURING THE PAST few years stress has been laid upon the value of supplementing work with play as a means of living a well-balanced and fuller life. Education should be vitally concerned with teaching and re-educating individuals in social and economic adjustments through the relation of recreation to work.

It has been the objective of the recreational department of Butler Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, an institution for the treatment of mental illnesses, to introduce a varied program to help normalize life through the rehabilitation of mental, physical and social activities. The first superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Isaac Ray, realized the value of recreation as a therapeutic measure and stressed the need of a recreational center where such activities might be carried on away from the wards. In 1866 a building was erected containing bowling alleys, billiard tables and a reading room. As the demand for recreational facilities increased this building was remodeled in 1894. The second floor was made into an assembly room with a stage on one end. The first floor was transformed into a small gymnasium with added apparatus such as chest weights, Indian clubs, and dumbbells. Part of the second floor was removed and a large auditorium constructed. An addition was built containing kitchen, serving room, dressing rooms, stage property room, lounge, smoking room, and class room. The women's occupational therapy shop rooms occupied the second floor.

As the original recreational building was being constantly used for social and occupational activities, another large building was remodelled in 1916 into a gymnasium. The basement was transformed into bowling alleys and hydrotherapy rooms. The first floor was

By BEATRICE BROWN

Recreational Director
Butler Hospital

re-made into a social room, sewing room, and gymnasium floor. A balcony was built over one end of the gymnasium floor and was equipped with billiard and ping pong tables.

The hospital grounds offer many advantages for recreational activities. Facilities for tennis, horse-shoe pitching, baseball, golf putting, croquet, and lawn games are available. A natural wooded area offers material for nature classes. An outdoor fireplace makes it possible for picnic parties, and trails are inviting to those who enjoy hiking.

Learning the Patients' Interests

In arranging the recreational program effort is made to plan activities which have therapeutic value for the largest number of patients and which follow their expressed interests. To do this it is necessary to know something of the individual patient's background, her aptitudes, occupational interests, and hobbies. Shortly after a patient has been admitted she is visited by the recreation worker who describes to her the various recreational and social activities offered. At this time an Interest Sheet is given to the patient on which she may check her current interests. It reads as follows:

Please Check What You Are Interested In and Would Like to Know More About

ART	Appreciating Sculpturing Painting	Modeling Carving Sketching	
BUSINESS			Stenography
	Typing		
CALISTHENICS			
CURRENT EVENTS	National	World	
DANCING	Social Folk	Interpretive	
DOMESTIC SCIENCE	Cooking Serving Meals Table Arrangements Flower Arrangements Entertaining Household Budgeting		
DRAMATICS			
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	French German	Italian Spanish	
FASHIONS	Styles	Cosmetics	

"Occupation and recreation are two of the most valuable parts of our daily activities for the nervously and mentally sick. They are extremely valuable as therapy-occupation that gives the feeling of developing a skill and doing something worth while, recreation that takes us away from our worries and humdrum routine and brings new realization of the joy of play. I believe that work and play often overlap in the experience of individuals and that the proper balance of work and play must be developed constantly to keep us mentally well and to help restore us to health if we get mentally sick."—Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, Superintendent of Butler Hospital.

GAMES
 Card games
 Table games
 Musical games
 Out-of-door games

GARDENING

HISTORY

INTERIOR DECORATING
 Color value
 Arranging furniture
 Period furniture

JOURNALISM

LITERATURE

Name:

It is felt that group activities for both men and women, when there is no segregation of sex, paves the way for social and economic adjustment and serves as an emotional release. It has been through such activities that we have stimulated some of our patients' interests. The following are some of the social and educational activities in which men and women participate:

Social and Educational Activities

Educational Lectures. This is a course given by distinguished speakers in art, travel, science and history. These lectures tend to stimulate creative impulses which may lead to the development of a larger interest outside of oneself. The various speakers are introduced to the audience by the patients. In this way they are helped to have self-control and confidence in meeting the public.

Nature Clubs and Gardening. These afford the patients opportunity to express creative and constructive abilities. They also offer physical exercise and stimulate objective interests. As an example of what has been done, the patients have recently mapped out a nature trail marking the trees along the route. To do this it was necessary first to acquaint themselves with the grounds and then to look up the various types of trees, then make the markers.

Social Recreation. These activities are many and varied, the indoor and outdoor programs, table games, guessing games and card parties. It is felt that such activities are an aid in making a social and emotional adjustment.

Musical Activities. Music serves as a balancing agent for over-active and under-active patients, and brings out self-confidence, self-consideration and cooperation. A weekly singing class has been most enthusiastically attended. Its members have successfully participated in an Old Folks Concert and an Amateur Hour, and have sung carols in the wards on Christmas Eve. Music apprecia-

MUSIC	
Appreciation	
Singing (Group)	
Instrumental	
Toy Symphony	
NATURE STUDY	
Flowers	Stars
Rocks	Insects
Birds	Water
Trees	Animals
Dish Gardens	
Weather Forecasting	
TRAVEL CLUB	
PHOTOGRAPHY	

tion hours, radio concerts, rhythm bands and dancing are other ways in which music is used.

Dramatics. This activity has a special value as a socializing agent and for the coordination of interests as creative ability, stage design and constructive work. It is during the winter months that several dramatic entertainments are held with an entire patient cast.

Physical Education. This serves as an energy outlet and physical stimulus. It develops wholesome interests and good sportsmanship. The patients participate in calisthenic classes, baseball, volley ball, basketball, bowling and tennis. Less strenuous games such as golf, croquet, and horseshoe pitching are also available for patients on modified schedules. As the patients become more perfected in these activities weekly contests and tournaments are held.

Movies. These are held weekly and are carefully selected for their educational and social value.

Dancing. A weekly social dance is held during the winter months. This serves as an energy outlet and a socializing factor.

Religious Services. Such services are held Sunday afternoon and are a comfort and benefit to those who attend.

Current Events. These classes keep the patients in touch with the affairs of the day and create civic interests.

Occupations. Carpentry, linoleum-block printing, metal work, printing of the patients' weekly magazine, and arts and crafts are engaged in by the men. The women are taught domestic science, household hints, homemaking, interior decorating and arts and crafts. In the occupational therapy department as well as in recreational activities effort is made to provide the type of work which may be carried on after the patient leaves the hospital.

A weekly program is submitted to each ward so that the patients may anticipate coming events. The programs are varied so that as many as possible may benefit, including the "lookers on" as well as those who participate.

The Summer Recreation Program

The following are copies of a winter and summer program for the Women's Service. There are similar programs for the Men's Service:

Monday

9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U.D.)
 9:30-11:00 Occupational Work (U.S.)

10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Horseshoe Pitching*
 1:30- 3:00 Croquet*
 3:00- 4:30 Baseball Practice (U. S.)

Tuesday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 9:30-11:00 Occupational Work (U. S.)
 11:00-12:00 Group Walk*
 10:00- 4:00 Visiting Day
 7:00- 8:00 Toy Symphony Rehearsal (U. S.)

Wednesday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and crafts (U. D.)
 9:30-11:00 Occupational Work (U. S.)
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Tennis*
 1:00- 2:00 Golf Putting*
 2:00- 4:00 Table Games*
 7:00- 8:30 Ward Games (U. S.)

Thursday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts
 10:00- 4:30 Educational Trip*
 Swimming Party
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 1:30- 4:30 Lawn Activities*
 7:00- 8:00 Toy Symphony Rehearsal (U. S.)

Friday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 9:30-11:00 Occupational Work (U. S.)
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Current Events*
 1:30- 3:00 Lawn Activities*
 3:00- 4:00 Men's Baseball Game*

Saturday
 9:30-11:00 Ward Work
 11:00-12:00 Nature Class*
 10:00- 4:00 Visiting Day
 4:30- 6:00 Picnic Supper*

The Winter Recreation Program

Monday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. S. F.)
 10:00-11:00 Current Events (Group 3)
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Current Events (Group 2)
 1:30- 3:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 1:30- 3:30 Bowling (U. S.)
 3:30- 4:30 Social Hour (U. S.)
 4:30- 6:00 Fireside Supper
 7:15- Movies

Tuesday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. S.)
 10:00-11:00 Play Hour (U. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Current Events (Group 1)*
 1:30- 3:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 10:00- 4:00 Visiting Day
 7:00- 8:30 Rhythm Band (U. S.)

Wednesday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. S.)
 10:00-11:00 Play Hour (U. D.)
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 11:00-12:00 Nature Class
 1:30- 3:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 2:00- 4:00 Special Program*
 7:00- 8:30 Ward Activities (U. S.)

Note: U.S. — Convalescing patients; U. D. — inactive patients;
 L. D. — active patients.

"Recreation contributes more to the normal mental health of an individual than any other single factor. It is an outlet for frustrated hopes and shattered ideals. The art of keeping young and of being successful in any prolonged strenuous activity lies in the individual's ability to select a recreational program and adhere to it closely through life."

Dr. O. R. Yoder.

Thursday
 9:30-10:30 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 10:30-12:00 Music Appreciation*
 Group Singing
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 1:00- 1:30 Argus Board Meeting*
 1:30- 3:00 Arts and Crafts (U. D.)
 1:30- 3:30 Bowling Party (U. S.)*
 3:30- 4:30 Group Hike (U.S.)
 7:30 "Escapade" (three act comedy)*

Friday
 9:30-11:00 Arts and Crafts (U. S.)
 9:30-12:00 Preparation for the dance (U. S.)
 9:30-12:00 Editing the Argus (U. S.)
 10:30-12:00 Gym Class (L. D.)
 2:00- 4:00 Dance*
 8:15 Basketball Game*

Saturday
 A. M. Ward Work
 10:00- 4:00 Visiting Day

Sunday
 2:45 Chapel Service*

* Events for men and women

Through the cooperation and support of all the departments of the hospital it is possible to arrange such programs. All types of recreation for each patient are given under medical advice. It is through the approval, enthusiasm and encouragement from the medical staff that we are able to carry out many of our projects. The ward nurses assist in planning and preparing for the activities and in seeing that the patients are present. They also take an active part in the functions which serves as a stimulus for the patients to likewise participate in the activities. The housekeeping department furnishes all household supplies and much of the occupational work. All new equipment and replacements are made through the business office. Although the Occupational Therapy Department is a separate unit it goes hand in hand with the recreational work.

"The respective aims of recreational therapy for so-called normals and the mentally ill are fundamentally different. . . . For the mentally ill, the therapist should aim to get the patient into some form of activity which he will like, will do voluntarily and which will have desirable social values. This procedure is essentially reeducational." — *John Eisele Davis in Principles and Practice of Recreational Therapy for the Mentally Ill.*

Play Leader for a Day

By VICTOR H. TAYLOR

LAST JULY the Municipal Recreational Commission of

Syracuse, New York, conducted elections for playground leaders in an experiment which proved so successful that the plan may in the future be put into effect two or three times a year instead of once.

Some Objectives

The purpose of conducting the elections was both educational and recreational. We found that many of the children did not know what primary day meant. Instead of telling the boys and girls on the grounds just what was expected of them, we suggested that they go to their respective ward politicians to learn about primary days, how elections are run, and what rules and methods should be used. We wanted to see what type of boy or girl would receive the votes of the young politicians. In practically all cases we found that the natural leader was elected in the parks. It convinced us that the successful candidates were not the versatile athletes but the real leaders in their particular groups. In many cases it showed that the play leader or "assistant-to-be" was the one who visited the park most frequently.

One reason for conducting the elections was to make certain that the boy or girl would be of assistance to the employed play leader for the rest of the season. The elected officers soon discovered that their duties were many and varied and that there was more to recreation than the playing of games. We wanted, through the election, to invest some authority in the boy or girl who was a natural leader so that he or she might carry out the work for the day. We were anxious, too, to develop initiative and leadership. The successful candidate was expected to plan a program for the day in accordance with his best judgment, and each officer was required to take over his or her group and conduct activities for it. We soon discovered that these officials were keen

to detect the improvements which were needed on the playgrounds, and these were incorporated in the platform of their parties.

One objective which we had in mind in planning for one day in which the children themselves would serve as play leaders was to see how many more children we could interest in coming to the parks, thereby increasing the number of participants for the month of August when the climax of the season's activities would come.

With these goals and many others in mind, we felt that holding the elections would be a step forward in promoting a feeling of cooperation between the play leaders and the children who frequent the parks.

Election Day Arrives

Election day was held on July 24th and the polls were open from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Electioneering started early in the morning; signs were posted on all playgrounds; campaign speeches were made from soap boxes; sandwich men paraded the grounds with signs on their backs, and both boys and girls started to campaign in the neighborhood to bring the children out for voting. Candidates and helpers carried the ballots which were made by the play leaders. The candidates or parties had their platforms, and all pledged themselves to carry out the planks in the platform. Promises of all kinds were made to the populace. When the voting became a little light the candidates strayed around the park and joined in the activities, although they were constantly on the lookout for the late voter.

In arranging for the election we discouraged the idea of using the names of the national major parties. Such names were evolved as the Square Deal Party, Rinky-Dinks, the Sluggers, the Yankee Party, Valley Eagles, the Valley Panthers, the Oogies, the Slackers, and others.

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Last summer the playgrounds of Syracuse held their first annual election of boy and girl playground leaders. The election was preceded by primary day on July 21st, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. the polls were open to receive the names of candidates wishing to enter the race. Victor H. Taylor, Program Director of the Municipal Recreation Commission, tells us in this article how it was done.

Going Back to the Good Old Days!

New York City's Park Department conducts its annual barber shop quartet contest, and many happy memories of old days are revived

NEW YORK CITY stepped back into the brown derby, mustache cup, tonsorial parlor era this fall for the second annual American Ballad Contest for amateur barber shop quartets conducted by the Department of Parks. For weeks the comparative peace of neighborhoods in all the five boroughs had been shattered by some thirty-two earnest quartets soulfully rendering the songs of the "good old days" with close, and sometimes maybe not so close, harmony. But it was a large and appreciative audience which gathered for each of the local contests and a month later went to the new Randall's Island Municipal Stadium for the similar though somewhat more elaborate spectacle of the finals.

And it *was* a spectacle! Around the bend of the brightly lighted stadium track passed the traffic of the period — a wooden-wheeled bicycle, a carriage, a plow horse still in harness bestraddled by a farmer lad. Women with ruffled parasols strolled or rode by; a white wing threaded his way in the crowded street; a hay wagon rumbled by and a load of noisily shouting college boys sputtered along in one of the first automobiles, while up on the "corner," set up on the stage, the proprietors of Park's Tonsorial Parlor prepared for trade, and the barkeeper, pushed out between the swinging doors of his establishment, looked up the street for prospective clients and eyed his "Beer 5¢" sign with satisfaction. Across the stage street a pawnbroker and tobacconist kept shop and near the barber shop was Me Sing Loo's laundry. Old-time music played by the Fire Department band further helped to create the illusion of times past.



On They Came!

Park Commissioner Robert Moses said a few words and the contest was on. Up they came, one after another, sixteen sets of four, and each four except the four city department quartets were in the costumes of 1905 or thereabouts. There were dandies, street toughs, policemen with mutton chop whiskers, farmers and newsboys. Costumes were required, and all four members of a quartet were to dress alike, although each quartet chose its own appropriate-to-the-period outfit. The long program "bills," colored and four times as long as broad, announced the names — among them "The Little Shavers," "The Tallyho Quartet" and the "Fireside Troubadors." Members of each quartet put their heads together, found the pitch and broke into old-time "close harmony." The quartets, by rule, were restricted to non-professional basses, baritones and first and second tenors and no age limits were set. A piano, tuning fork or harmonica were used for finding pitch, but no accompaniment was allowed. Each quartet sang two songs, one of which had to be from the following list. The second song might also be selected from this list, or any other "harmony" song or popular American ballad might be selected provided it was written prior to 1905. No song was to take longer than six minutes to sing.

(Continued on page 420)

The American Forestry Association Meets

THE FORESTS of America are for the use of the people. While scenic beauty can and must be preserved, yet, if properly controlled, the forests constitute a sound base for the economic life of the population and a vast resource for the enjoyment and recreation of the people. Thus Mr. Philip W. Ayres, Acting President of the American Forestry Association, set the keynote of discussion in the joint meeting at Eagle Mere, Pennsylvania, of the American Forestry Association with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He thereby reaffirmed the twofold purpose of the American Forestry Association, namely, "to protect and perpetuate trees, forests, wild life and related renewable resources" and "to open fields of enjoyment to people throughout the world by helping them to a wider knowledge of the out-of-doors."

The ideals thus set forth by one of the pioneers of forest preservation have been tardily recognized in some states. William Penn laid down the principle in the founding of Pennsylvania that there should be one acre of forest land to every five acres of cultivated land. Yet until fairly recent controls were set up the forests of the state were threatened by a "cut out and get out" type of forest exploitation. While the American Forestry Association early thought of forests as offering "fields of enjoyment to people," it was not until 1913 that the children of the state were given the use of forest preserves for recreation.

Mr. Ayres pointed out that in New Hampshire, his home state, they had by careful control of forests preserved and made accessible the most scenic areas, which in 1935 drew 2,500,000 recreationists. At the same time they used portions of the forests which should be cut and established small factories which employed thousands of people, in no way interfering with the recreation value of the forest preserves.

By E. C. WORMAN
National Recreation Association

The American Forestry Association has a twofold purpose in its program. It seeks "to protect and perpetuate trees, forests, wild life and related renewable resources," and "to open fields of enjoyment to people throughout the world by helping them to a wider knowledge of the out-of-doors."

The American Forestry Association was organized in 1875 and has been a national factor for conservation since 1882. The organization has a membership of 14,000 men and women in many states of the union and in foreign countries throughout the world. Its membership fees range from "Subscribing" at \$4.00 per year to "Life" at \$100.00. Membership carries with it the monthly magazine *American Forests*; a discount on

books of nearly every publisher; free service of the Association Forester; advise on all kinds of home landscaping problems; information relating to legislatures and governmental activities; free travel, recreation information and photographic services. Members are also entitled "to ride into the nation's remaining wilderness areas with the Association's Trail Riders of the Wilderness" on an actual cost basis.

The program of this joint meeting of the American Forestry Association with the Pennsylvania Forestry Association was designed to cover two major subjects— Flood Control and Recreation. The fact that parts of Pennsylvania had been ravaged by the spring floods naturally led to a major portion of the discussion centering around flood control with special reference to the relation of forests to floods. Two schools of thought were present, one the engineering and political who are pressing for immediate action in building of dams and dikes for flood water control; the other taking a long look at the research problems involved in the preservation, proper use, and renewal of forest areas.

The discussion of recreation centered naturally around the work of the CCC in opening up picnic areas, forest roads and trails, erection of cabins, etc. The attitude of the public toward these projects was voiced by two delegates. One, a long time resident of Eagles Mere (where the conference was held) at first objected seriously to the

(Continued on page 421)

Training for Playground Leadership

**Do you have the problem of training NYA workers?
This article will tell you how one city met it.**

WHEN THE National Youth Administration of Cleveland, Ohio, was asked by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation to provide playground assistants for the summer program, the need for training of these young workers was keenly appreciated. Emphasis was placed on the word "assistant," for it was realized from the start that if recreation standards were to be maintained training must be so directed that the untrained people who took the courses would not go into the field with an inflated idea of their ability. No attempt was made to stifle individual initiative, but it was made clear that in two weeks a trained worker could not be graduated. In fact, in several courses there was little hope that the material could be used at all in the present program, the aim being only to expose those in the course to the need for that particular type of training and to give to them a slight knowledge of the technical possibilities in the field.

With only part-time jobs on the playgrounds available for the young people, the problem arose of fitting them most effectively into the program. There was no doubt in the minds of the planners that the assistance was greatly needed, but with only forty-six usable hours out of each month, it was felt to be unwise to employ the workers for a week and then lay them off for three. All contact with the children would be lost. It was felt, therefore, that the greatest benefit could be derived by having a youth report for two hours a day to handle one special activity. In that way he would develop a certain skill, and would report to work at the time of day when that activity was scheduled for the daily program. The children would expect him daily and he would be able to

By W. F. TEMPLE, JR.
General Supervisor of Recreation
District 61, NYA, Ohio

build up a definite relationship with his group. With these points in mind, plus a list of the activities conducted on the playground, the organization actually began.

NYA is not equipped to have on its staff specialists in the many and various fields. Nevertheless, it was felt that if the maximum benefit were to accrue the finest teaching staff in the city would be necessary. The plan, then, was to ask the busiest people in town to devote a little of their time to the school. Actually fifty-three different individuals contributed time, some more than others. In several of the special activities an outstanding person was asked to take the responsibility of acting as supervisor and having a teacher on hand each day. The course itself was outlined and each teacher knew beforehand what she was to teach, thus removing the possibility of duplication in curriculum. Working materials were supplied jointly by NYA and the City Recreation Department, and all classes were held at the Cleveland Municipal Stadium, with the exception of those that contained field trips.

The Institute Program

The actual curriculum was designed and redesigned so the completed course would give to the student some idea of general recreation work, some inspirational lectures and would stress actual activities. When completed it allowed for two hours of general lecture every morning to be heard by all the student body. After the lecture period, classes in seven special activities were run simultaneously. The youths entered for the training were interviewed prior to the opening of the institute and it was decided beforehand which special activity they would enter, to remain in that

The National Youth Administration, providing workers, as it does, on a part-time basis, has a task different from that of other Federal agencies. Its purpose is twofold. It must provide some sort of vocational training to the youth it employs, and at the same time it must perform a real service to the community. For this reason training is a most important consideration.

activity until the end of the sessions. The general lectures, lasting an hour, covered the value of the seven special activities to the general program, so that each would have some notion of the subjects that the others were studying. Into these periods were brought well-known lecturers who talked, in addition, on such a wide variety of subjects as:

- "The Social Significance of Recreation"
- "Group Leadership"
- "Playground Safety"
- "First Aid"
- "Organization and Care of Equipment"
- "Special Activities for Girls"
- "Age Groupings"
- "Special Feature Days"

Into the general lecture session were also inserted five periods of low organized games and two periods of community singing.

The special activities section of the curriculum included handcraft, story-telling, high organized games, nature activities, wrestling, boxing and gymnastic stunts, singing games, and folk dancing, and special activities for girls.

The personnel for the institute was drawn from every agency in Cleveland that had a specialist on its staff. The Cleveland Public Library took over the organizing and directing of the story-telling course. Every day one of the librarians in charge of children's work was present and advanced gradually to the point where at the termination of the sessions the girls in the course did an excellent job of reading. The Museum of Natural History organized the course in nature study. The NYA workers were shown methods of collecting, bird and tree identification, campcraft, nature games, and were given an illustrated lecture on the facilities of Cleveland's Metropolitan Park System. This group was almost continuously in the field and the report is that as a result a decided interest in nature work has arisen on some of the playgrounds.

The other courses were in the main organized by the institute staff. In several activities one agency had the available personnel to handle the entire task. So with the aid of more experienced heads the courses of study were worked out and individual teachers in the various fields were asked to come and handle a section of the work each day. In this way the students were assured of continuity of work, although the teachers themselves were different each time. The staff for the following day was informed of what had been taught up to that time.

Results Secured

The reactions of both teachers and pupils were excellent. Undoubtedly there were many workers too young or too immature or too disinterested to derive much benefit, but the great majority, after the first day, entered into the study with a fine spirit. This may have been due in part to the excellent inspirational talk given to them on the first day by one of the city's outstanding speakers.

One of the most interesting trends in the two week period was the obvious change of spirit from a grudging acceptance of the training at the beginning, and a worried interest in the next pay day, to an exuberant interest in the material offered.

Several weeks have passed since the work was completed, and while it is still early to evaluate the work in the light of the increased playground program, several facts stand out. We can use as a partial record the reports of the youth themselves. We can take as another result the removal of these workers from NYA part-time employment to full-time employment by the City Recreation Department.

Three NYA workers took and passed the Civil Service examination. Since that time four others have been hired as temporary assistants. There is a noticeable discrepancy in ability in several other cases. NYA workers have reported that they would like to be transferred to another playground as they feel that they can do a better job than the full-time worker to whom they are assigned, and they would like to continue to grow in their jobs.

Probably the most valuable contribution of the institute, while not very tangible as a result, was brought to light in a recent meeting of the Cleveland Settlement Union. The unanimous opinion of the settlement heads in Cleveland was that those who had been fortunate enough to attend the training course had returned to their work on the playgrounds with an increased vigor and a strengthened morale. Their interest in the work had been multiplied and they are experimenting and studying to make themselves more effective. If that report is true, NYA can be said to have completed a part of its job. Whether or not recreation in this city expands to such an extent that it will offer full-time employment to many of these young people, their deterioration has been stopped and they are again looking forward to a life of extremely useful work. They have been shown that recreation, as a profession, is a real job, and not merely a time-filler, and that to be at all successful it must be studied.

WORLD AT PLAY

Park Pools Become Skating Rinks

THIS summer the Park Department of New York City opened ten new swimming pools. Despite the fact that none of the pools was in use during the entire season, 1,790,382 individuals used the pools through September 18th. Of this number 604,405 were children. Receipts for the season at these new pools and at two old ones were over \$175,000. A charge of 20 cents was made for adults and of 10 cents for children under fourteen years of age except on week day mornings when the children were admitted free of charge. Two days after the pools were closed they were reopened as play centers, the wading pools becoming skating rinks and the larger pools being transformed into game courts. There were facilities for forty-seven games of paddle tennis, fifty of shuffleboard, ten of volley ball, twelve of basketball, and forty-four of hand-ball. Small children of pre-school age will have the use of the wading pool areas until three o'clock each day when they will be reserved exclusively for roller skating by children of elementary school age.

Flower Shows in Philadelphia

Pennsylvania, introduced city-wide flower shows which resulted in a beautiful display of garden flowers and home grown plants on the various playgrounds. Excellent taste was shown in the arrangement of many individual bouquets and baskets. Several centers awarded ribbons for the most attractive bouquets and baskets, for the best old-fashioned bouquet, and best home grown plant.

A Program for Shut-ins

THE program for shut-ins conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, has been maintained during the summer. From fifteen to twenty calls a week were made on people shut in by permanent disabilities. Each Thursday evening

a shut-in radio program has been broadcast to which the best talent in the city has contributed, including the Little Theater and various choruses fostered by the association. There are now 150 shut-ins in the club, each one visited by a volunteer worker.

Chicago Folk Dance Festival

close Chicago's celebration of Labor Day. Sixteen hundred dancers from the park field houses and neighborhood organizations stamped, clogged, swayed and pirouetted through the intricate figures of the native dances of twelve nationalities.

Make Bird Study Your Hobby!

THE United States Biological Survey at Washington, D.C., has issued an appeal for more volunteer observers of bird migration in the South and West. Individuals in these two regions interested in becoming bird observers are requested to write to the Biological Survey. The main classification is ability to identify birds. "Bird migration observers," says the *New York Times* in announcing the Federal Bureau's request, "serve without pay largely because they find their work a fascinating hobby. Some of them make a game of keeping track of birds and especially in noting the arrival and departure of migratory species. In some areas on important migration routes observers have listed more than 100 species daily. Their reports provide facts that are particularly useful in establishing regulations for hunting waterfowl."

WPA Recreation Directors

MORE than 18,500 playground and recreation workers have been taken from relief rolls and given jobs by the WPA on recreational projects, according to the Division of Research and Statistics of this agency. This number is only a small part of the more than 2,000,000 who have been taken off relief and put to work on WPA projects throughout the country.

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An Active Playground Association—Utica, New York, is one of the few cities which still has an active private playground association working to support the program of the municipal recreation department. Established thirty-seven years ago, the association is giving exceedingly valuable assistance to the recreation department. On July 20th the association held its annual meeting which took the form of a reception for the staff and playground directors of the recreation department. Officials of the association told of its early history and activities, and a number of the playground directors spoke on various phases of the summer's program. This summer there were eighty-six play leaders on the city's seventeen playgrounds, thirty-eight from WPA and eight from NYA.

Parks in New Jersey—The Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission reports that the value of real estate given the Commission for park purposes by municipalities, corporations and public-spirited citizens exceeds \$750,000. This represents approximately one-third of the amount spent by the Commission in acquiring properties during the past fifteen years. Eleven WPA projects are now being carried on in parks, employing about 1,100 men.

A Church Cooperates—The June issue of the bulletin published by the Evangelical Church of Alton, Illinois, contained an announcement of the opening of the summer playgrounds of that city. It stated in part: "We have been requested by the superintendent of playgrounds of our city, Mr. Russell Foval, to announce to the members of our church that all playgrounds are now in operation for the summer. We believe that supervised play is very wholesome for child life. There is a fine chance to keep the children of our city occupied with worthwhile things. Let them use up their surplus energy in that way and they will not get into mischief. It is hoped that all of the parents

of our church will let their children take part in these activities."

A Model Camp—The National Park Service is developing as a recreational demonstration project a model camp for Oklahoma's underprivileged children. The camp, which is being constructed in the Lake Murray State Park, will have three units of six cabins each. In addition, there will be an administrative building, dining hall, counselors' cabin, infirmary and recreation hall. The operation of the camp will be in the hands of some accredited non-profit organization to be selected by an advisory committee on camping composed of public-spirited citizens from various parts of the state.

The Westchester Workshop—The Westchester County Workshop at White Plains, New York, has opened its 1936-1937 season with an extensive program offering a choice of twenty-four courses in the leisure time arts and crafts. In line with its expanding policy, the Workshop this year is offering assistance to clubs, schools and institutions interested in establishing or conducting courses in the arts and crafts. Miss Kathryn I. Young, newly appointed director of the Workshop, will be available for conference with local groups desiring to organize programs in their own communities. When units have been organized they may call upon the services of the trained teaching personnel provided by the Recreation Commission with the cooperation of the Works Progress Administration and the Adult Education Program.

Kenosha Develops Recreation Facilities—Kenosha, Wisconsin, has completed its Lake Shore stadium erected on filled in land and enclosed with a fence purchased from the Chicago World Fair. The area contains an attractive building and in the field surrounding it are areas for softball, baseball and other sports.

A Park for Ann Arbor—Schutzenbund Park, a historic landmark famous in Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the scene of many German gatherings and celebrations, will become a public park as a memorial to the late Michael J. Fritz. The park, a wooded tract of about five acres, has been offered to the city by Mrs. Elsa DeFries and John C. Fritz, niece and nephew of the late Michael J. Fritz. The development of parks for Ann Arbor



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was one of the chief interests of Mr. Fritz who served for twenty years as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. The gift to the city provides further that the Fritz homestead be carefully razed and the material used in construction of a park shelter in the new park.

A Conference on State Parks—On August 31st and September 1st at San Francisco, California, there was held a Far West Regional Conference on State Parks sponsored by the National Conference on State Parks. The selection, administration, development and conservation of state parks received much attention. Consideration was also given to the human values of state parks and the importance of recreation was stressed.

Pittsburgh Makes Merry!

(Continued from page 387)

Finance Committee. The Finance Committee handled all moneys and O.K.'d all bills. No other committee was permitted to make purchases or

expend any money. It bought the gadgets and tickets and granted concessions for refreshments at \$5.00 each.

Publicity Committee. The function of this committee was to have full charge of publicizing the Hallowe'en Party in newspapers, over the radio, in trolley cars and department stores. All matters of public interest requiring publicity were sent to the chairman of the committee.

Judging Committee. This committee procured judges for all competitive events. From three to five judges were selected for the music contest and an equal number for the dancing competition. The following numbers of persons were required for costume judging:

Children under 12 years of age,.....	3
Children over 12 years of age.....	3
Funniest costume	3
Most unique costume	3
Making of masks	3

This committee was also responsible for the formulation of rules and regulations governing the contests.

Policing Committee. This committee secured the permit for the Hallowe'en Party, and was responsible for directing traffic, policing the park and grounds, and furnishing barriers and stanchions.

Tickets and Printing Committee. This committee was responsible for the printing of all tickets which were distributed through the offices of the Bureaus of Parks and Recreation and were on sale at all recreation centers and park offices. Contestants purchased the tickets for five cents, thereby securing the privilege of entering any competition and of obtaining a package of gadgets for merrymaking.

Public Welfare Committee. This committee provided all the necessary first aid equipment, and secured the services of a nurse. Headquarters for first aid were in a special tent which was furnished with cots, blankets and other essential equipment.

The results of the first experiment were so satisfactory that the scope of the celebration has been extended to other parts of the city. The North Side, formerly the City of Allegheny, this year had in its principal park a program similar to that held in Schenley Park Plaza. The entire group of civic bodies sponsored the affair.

Rehabilitation at Sixty-two

(Continued from page 388)

merous periodicals provided the basis for the research.

Many patrons of the Department have been contributors, supplying switches and hair combings for the wigs, and with the use of peroxide, ammonia and hair dye, the color schemes have been arranged to suit the requirements. Feather-bone was used for stiffening the foundations which were made out of chamois skins and Japanese shavings used for stiffening the hair. Skilled operators used irons to curl or marcel the hair according to the head-dress of the desired period.

The picture with its surrounding inserts shows the head-dress and wigs of the fairy princess, the old lady and gentleman, George and Martha Washington of the colonial period, women of the gay nineties, and a friar monk.

Growing out of this special experience, the following results have been secured: the rehabilitation of several individuals through the development of their vocational ability as wig makers; the utilization of waste materials; the manufacture of equipment and supplies, and finally the provision of a number of wigs for actors participating in the plays and pageants presented by the Pasadena Department of Recreation.

Chicago Reorganizes Its Park System

(Continued from page 390)

ties since to do so would lead the citizens to expect that with the termination of the project the park would continue the activity—an impossibility with the huge expansion of program accomplished because of the project. Strictly park activities were limited to those possible of continuance under regular park forces. However, in many activities texts have been written to be used by instructors and club members so that the club program may be carried out on a self-managed basis when the project is terminated.

Another group has been repairing equipment and making new equipment. Among other things they have built the boats used at the beaches and the floats for the Venetian Night Program. New arts and crafts enterprises have been opened; for instance, an experienced lapidary has organized a group which makes its own jewelry. Another group is working (with cooperation from educators of McCormick Fund Organization and other authorities) on the play of very young children in an effort to develop better methods and techniques

in recreation for small children. The findings are being made available so that they may be used by playground and community center leaders. Still other groups are developing plans for future field houses, planning repairs and alterations of others to be made when finances permit, recording activities for publicity and historic purposes, and advertising the work of the parks by photographs, posters and radio programs.

Reorganization An Aid to Morale

Idleness seemed to be a disaster, paralyzing hope and initiative among the unemployed rather than affording opportunity for self-improvement and adventurous exploring of new interests. Reorganization was a dramatic way of striking at the root of hopelessness by commanding attention, requiring new interpretation of what community recreation service means, and shocking people into realizing that leisure can be constructively used. It forced them into social, cooperating and active groups where friendliness and constructive activity abolished the feeling of loneliness and brought about a social re-assembling which developed a new morale and a healthier neighborhood spirit in the people of Chicago.

Not only was morale on a higher level, but the facilities and services of community parks and field houses was estimated to have increased 38%, of beaches 33% and golf course, 37%.

Planning the Party

(Continued from page 394)

duct the program leads the party for that season or holiday and all of the members of other social recreation teams participate. At its close, all sit down with notebooks and pencils, or are given mimeographed material, and go over each game taught that evening. Thus all learn new games at each party of the month. If these parties are given about two weeks previous to a holiday, the teams can go back to their own community or organization and lead the same party for their own people.

Exchange of Services and Visiting. When teams have gained experience in leading parties in their own communities and at the party of the month, then they may exchange services or lead programs in sections having no teams, incidentally helping new groups to organize. They will find happiness in serving others and in making new friends through these visits. Soon the teams will take more pride in their ability, will try to be the best of all and to secure the most invitations to lead

(Continued on page 415)

Among Our Folks

THE CITY COUNCIL of Danville, Illinois, has appropriated \$8,000 for a leisure time program. Robert L. Horney has been made Superintendent of Recreation.

Great Falls, Montana, has initiated a year-round recreation system, with Frank Kammerlohr as Director of Recreation.

A. O. Anderson, formerly in charge of physical education and recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed to the newly established position of Director of Physical Education and Recreation for the St. Louis school system. H. G. Danford, Director of Recreation in Lima, Ohio, has taken Mr. Anderson's place in Kansas City.

Ferdinand A. Bahr, formerly Director of Recreation and Physical Education in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has become Superintendent of Recreation in Sioux City, Iowa, succeeding John E. Gronseth. Harry J. Emigh has been placed in charge of the recreation work at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Planning the Party

(Continued from page 414)

programs near and far. A team of six makes just one automobile load so the traveling expense is minimized.

Social Recreation Kits. As soon as possible each team should collect its own games equipment. This is called a social recreation kit and consists of a sturdy fiber suitcase containing party games equipment, social recreation literature, music, song sheets, pencils and paper and folk dance books.

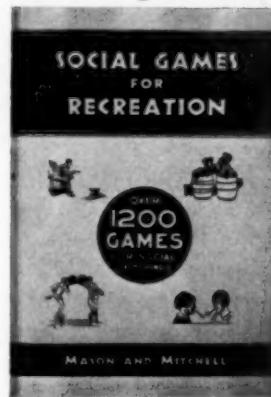
Club Leadership

(Continued from page 397)

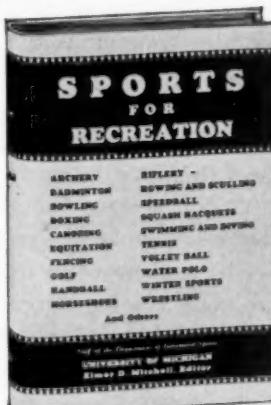
unusual, if the parents of the boys were invited to bring these things to a club meeting and tell all about them. Here, on the basis of something beautiful, the excellent leader succeeds in bridging the gap between parents and children. He might do this same type of thing to settle other problems, but this one illustration should suffice to show the excellent leader's methods.

All these things certainly indicate that the club leader's lot is not an easy one, nor an unimportant one, and it behooves all agencies dealing with the small group club to recognize the importance of strong leadership in building good clubs as well as individuals who can think constructively for themselves, and so become our best citizens.

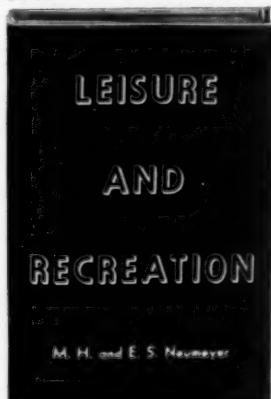
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Industry and Recreation

A SUBSTANTIAL evidence of the interest that industry is taking in recreation came at Lima, Ohio on July 6, when the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company suggested at a civic meeting called by the Association of Commerce that a pledge of \$50,000 for the company be spent for Lima's recreation facilities. The Westinghouse Company has recently acquired a plant in Lima and is putting it in shape for operation. The Association of Commerce held a meeting of hundreds of civic leaders of the community to welcome them, which was attended by high officials of the company, including Ralph Kelly, Vice-President. As a tangible expression of their desire to have the plant locate in Lima and their appreciation of the decision to locate there, the spokesman for the community group tendered Mr. Kelly a pledge of \$50,000 raised in the city.

Mr. Kelly did not accept the pledge which was tendered, saying, "Westinghouse did not discourage the raising of this fund as we felt it would do you good and evidence to us the interest in our company. After what we have seen here, we feel the money may be well spent in this community. Therefore, I am not accepting this pledge, but suggest to the Association of Commerce that the money be used for the creation and expansion of Lima's recreation facilities."

A committee has been appointed to determine the exact use of the fund. It seems likely that an athletic field will be developed near the new plant and possibly other community facilities may result.

The Westinghouse Company has for years encouraged recreational activities among its workers. It operates a club house with varied recreational and educational activities at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, has fostered inter-plant athletics, a band, frequent picnics, dances, and entertainments. It is committed to the plan of encouraging recreation programs in the communities where its workers live, however, rather than the development of elaborate facilities and programs of its own.

A Hobby Show—Just for Fun

(Continued from page 398)

tions sponsored by the Recreation Commission, including programs by the Long Beach Women's Symphony Orchestra. Puppet shows at intervals enacted such favorites as "Sleeping Beauty" and

"Jack and the Beanstalk." Model plane and boat builders, basket makers and other handcrafters had sessions of working under the public eye, with directors at hand to answer questions of onlookers.

Each entertaining feature attracted its own following. There were no uncomfortable crowds. Well-planned arrangement of exhibits in the huge auditorium had taken care of that. Convenient seats had been placed here and there for visitors who might wish to rest, to listen or to study. Spectators could get a comprehensive view of the whole show from the entrance, and while some enjoyed looking at everything, others took in only such phases as appealed to them especially.

Preliminary Publicity

Some interest had been aroused during the week prior to the show by short, illustrated feature stories in local newspapers. Some appealed to children, some to adults. A small girl, who had owned one American doll when she visited the 1935 show, was pictured with the fourteen dolls of other nationalities which she had collected for the 1936 exhibit. Another concerned a boy and his butterfly collection, and a third dealt with a high school hobbyist who had carved miniature boats of every variety he had ever seen.

One adult story chuckled over a man who had mounted his hobby when as a boy he had found an empty whisky bottle in dry Kansas. His rare find inspired him to attempt to put a miniature sawbuck, saw and pile of wood into the bottle after the manner of one he had seen at a country fair. He had since put hundreds of scenes from real life into used electric light globes. Several which would be exhibited were described: Amos and Andy broadcasting to New York on the Atlantic seaboard and to Long Beach on the Pacific; an ocean liner; local wedding party leaving the church altar; telephone central offices of four continents, North America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Another news feature was based on the timely arrival of a poem by Lord Dunsany, accompanied by the quill pen with which it had been written. This story told of a valuable collection of manuscripts, autographs and books which would be housed in a specially guarded room in the auditorium building.

What did exhibitors get out of the show? Lots of fun.

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Recreation Directors specify American because they know that this BETTER apparatus will outperform all other makes.

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AMERICAN PLAYGROUND DEVICE CO. ANDERSON INDIANA

Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Playground and Swimming Pool Equipment

Some Hazards of Recreation

(Continued from page 400)

child may be injured going to and from the center, and the center itself may become a hazard if it is located in such an area and children walk along dangerous streets in order to reach the area, procedures should be established not only to instruct, but to direct children to the safe ways of approach to and from the recreation center.

Safeguarding the Individual at Play

Having attracted the child or adult to the center for recreation, it becomes the obligation of all who are responsible for this program that it be conducted in such a manner that accidents and consequent injuries will be reduced to a minimum. The following represent some of the procedures which might be considered in the reduction of unnecessary accidents.

A. Where inspection and correction can safeguard children using the play facilities.

1. Play space to be kept free of obstacles, such as pillars, pipes, fences.
2. Walls and fences of play space to be free

BETTER quality and unequalled prompt service has made American play apparatus the choice from coast to coast. American has most complete line including sizes and variety of devices to fill every need.

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all other makes.

literature

of projections — radiators, protruding corners.

3. Where posts do exist, they are to be padded.
4. Play space to be smooth even ground, (indoor) not slippery but sound and resilient.
5. All play areas to be enclosed.
6. Space to be sufficient
 - Side and back lines clear on outside
 - Sport fields not to overlap
 - Pits to be dug for safe landing
 - Bleachers and benches far off sidelines.

B. Where leadership is a controlling factor in safeguarding children in activity.

1. Better groupings of children by age and activity.
2. More supervisors, and better trained supervisors.
3. Safety instruction.
4. Too many spectators—better facilities to prevent crowding into play area — non-players off field.
5. Teacher load too heavy — insufficient teachers, space and equipment.
6. Watch activity; notice lack of skills in

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participation; guard against loss of balance, slipping, falling, fatigue.

It is becoming increasingly evident that a properly constructed and adequately supervised recreation center is one of the safest areas for the child's play, probably safer than the play at home, certainly safer than accompanying parents on a Sunday afternoon automobile jaunt, infinitely safer than the youngster's promiscuous play in the streets of New York City. We must see that our children have sufficient areas in which to play under safe conditions and under expert leadership. We must further see that they can reach these areas through safe avenues, that the programs become so attractive that it will be more fascinating to play in these areas than to dodge automobiles or to hitch hike.

Farm Olympics

(Continued from page 402)

the players, the gleam of deadly earnestness in their eyes, said, "I suggested this contest because I thought it was a sport. But I've found out differently—it's a religion."

Late afternoon of the second day the prizes and awards for the forty-six events were given to the winners among the 2,000 participants who represented sixty-seven counties. A few special prizes were given. There was one for the oldest Farm Bureau member present. The winner was 88 years and 8 months old. Another prize went to the family of four traveling the farthest to the festival. The winners came 150 miles, although others had come as many as 300 miles but failed to qualify as "a family of four." Blond and curly-haired, a family of twelve captured the "largest family present" award, and four small boys in one family, aged 2, 4, 5½ and 6½, were ecstatically happy because they had drawn the lucky number for "Billie," a mahogany-colored pony for which children under fourteen could draw.

The festival was a great success. No small credit should be given to the *Prairie Farmer*, a rural newspaper, to station WLS, to the Illinois Agricultural Association and other cooperating agencies, including particularly the 300 committee workers, judges, umpires, score-keepers and starters forming the executive body which managed the festival. The idea for the festival originated with the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League and was taken up and endorsed unanimously at a later meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association with representatives of the *Prairie Farmer* and County Agricultural Extension Service workers. But much credit must also go to the participants and spectators whose enthusiastic interest, cooperation and attendance made the festival a real success.

Play Leader for a Day

(Continued from page 406)

In their platforms such promises as the following were made: (1) "To see that we get more handcraft material when we want it"; (2) "To see that we can play softball and have swings." (This playground is a school ground just opened and is rather small. It was intended primarily for younger boys and girls; consequently softball was left out of the program.)

In the early morning of election day a light rain fell throughout the city. However, before the polls were open the weather had cleared, and at closing time we discovered that almost 3,000 votes had been cast throughout the city. Polls were closed at 4:00 P. M. sharp, and the votes were all tabulated by 5:00 P. M.

The newspapers were so intrigued by the pro-

Ethel Rockwell

In August, Ethel Rockwell of Kalamazoo, Michigan, died after a long illness which she herself knew could have only one outcome.

For thirty-six years Miss Rockwell had been connected with the schools of Kalamazoo, having been a teacher of the fourth grade for five years before becoming head of the Physical Education Department. She received many honors for her work in the physical education field where she performed outstanding service. She was always keenly interested in recreation and attended a number of the Recreation Congresses. In her own community she took a leading part in promoting the recreation movement and worked indefatigably to establish and maintain a comprehensive recreation system.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to know Miss Rockwell will cherish the memory of her friendliness, her kindly personality, and of the gallant spirit which triumphed over illness and physical disability.

ject that several reporters were sent out to get the final results. They covered the "wards" to watch the accomplishments of the novice leaders, and photographers came to take pictures. We received, we believe, as much publicity for this event as we did for some of our larger athletic events. The election emphasized the work of the department to such an extent that the parents became interested in the results of the election as well as in the administration of the playgrounds by the youthful officers.

The elected officers assembled in front of City Hall on July 25th at 9:30 and pictures were taken of the children with the Mayor, the superintendent of recreation and the chairman of the Recreation Commission. Afterward all adjourned to the common council room where instructions were given the children regarding their duties.

Then Came the Big Day!

Then came the day when the new officers were to take over their duties and conduct the program for a day. Shifts were arranged for one group from 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 4:00; for the other group from 12:00 to 5:00 and 5:00 to 6:00. The boy and girl directors, sport leaders, hand-craft teachers and tennis and horseshoe instructors

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Journal of Educational Sociology, September 1936
A Community Experiment in the Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency, by Henry W. Waltz, Jr.

Education, September 1936
A Survey of Reading Interest Studies, by Kopple C. Friedman and Claude L. Nemzek

Parents' Magazine, October 1936
How Our Community Celebrates Hallowe'en, by Francis Somers
Playthings of the Month
Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Better Homes and Gardens, October 1936
He-Man Hobbies, by Hazel O'Neal

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, October 1936
Art and Physical Education—An Educational Alliance, by Mary Jo Shelly
Recreation for Rural Communities, by George F. Hendricks

The Research Quarterly of the American Physical Education Association, October 1936
A Study of the Promotion and Organization of Leisure-Time Interests and Activities in Small Towns and Rural Communities, by Charles A. Murdaugh

Leisure, October 1936
Let's Read at Ease, by John F. Brandt
Puzzles and Games

The Guardian, October 1936
Hallowe'en Games and Parties
Age Interests of Girls

Hygeia, October 1936
Enough to Tempt the Goblins, by E. M. Geraghty

The Girl Scout Leader, October 1936
Sing Together, by Janet E. Tobitt
First Steps in Nature, by Marie E. Gaudette and Lou Williams
Suggestions for a Week-end Camp, by Elin Lindberg

The Instructor, November 1936
Using Discarded Materials, by Mae E. Coleman
Books—How to Use and How to Make Them, by Eugenia Eckford
Making Hand Puppets, by Deborah Meader

PAMPHLETS

Recreation Review 1936—Lancaster, Pa., Recreation and Playground Association

Homemade Toys and Play Equipment, by Agnes Tilson The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minnesota

Future Home Makers—Report of the Worcester, Mass., Girls' Club

Jobs—A Report of the Works Progress Administration

HOW TO MAKE MARIONETTES

By
Edith F. Ackley

● Are you one of the people who find puppetry so intriguing a subject? If you are, you will want this book. And if you are not and you should come across this book, you are very likely, we warn you, to become a marionette enthusiast! For this delightfully illustrated publication with its simple and clear directions for making marionettes, a stage and stage properties, presents the subject in so fascinating a way that the most strong-minded anti-hobbyist will be in danger!

The booklet is the latest in the Picture Scripts series, Grosset and Dunlap, New York, publishers.



Order your copy from

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all reported at the parks and assumed their responsibilities. Each child had one thought in mind, and that was to see that his or her park was the best conducted play area in the city. The new leaders utilized the help of the experienced play workers in the laying out of safety lanes, the caring of equipment, and in the maintenance work.

At one park the leaders secured an orchestra, rigged up lights, and on receiving permission from the main office, held a dance in the community house. This dance was attended by over 350 boys and girls and a few adults. Instead of the program lapsing for the day as it might have done, activities were carried out successfully throughout the city.

The general opinion of the boy and girl leaders after their day of intensive work was that they had gained a much greater knowledge of what should be done on the playground. But it proved to be harder work than they thought. "Boy, it was fun but not as much fun as we thought!" said one. "When I got home," said another, "I was so tired I went right to bed."

Going Back to the Good Old Days!

(Continued from page 407)

The Songs They Sang

Sweet Adeline
I've Been Working on the Railroad
My Old Kentucky Home
Lindy
Old Folks at Home
Mandy Lee
Down by the Old Mill Stream
The Golden Wedding Day
On the Banks of the Wabash
My Old Gal Sal
Moonlight Bay
In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree
Sweet Genevieve
Can't You Hear Me Calling, Caroline
Oh, Eveline
There's Music in the Air
Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Seeing Nelly Home
Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield
Old Black Joe
Golden Slippers
When You Wore a Tulip
Silver Threads Among the Gold
Blue Bell
Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland
My Little Grey Home in the West
The Old Oaken Bucket
Down Where the Wurzberger Flows
Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes
When You and I Were Young, Maggie
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot
Father, Father, Come Home with Me Now
Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight
Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie
The Band Played On
In the Good Old Summer Time
Love Me and the World Is Mine
There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight
A Bird in a Gilded Cage
A Bicycle Built for Two
Come Josephine in My Flying Machine
Aura Lee
There is a Tavern in the Town

Between numbers the strollers on the stage's Main Street lounged about, had a shine or a shave, and many of them headed for the swinging doors—"Beer 5¢." An organ grinder and his monkey drew attention, city loafers sauntered with hands in pockets with their girls from over the way. Guest artists from the San Carlo Opera Company sang several numbers from "Blossom Time" and "The Student Prince," a street musician played his accordian and a playground harmonica band performed vigorously and well.

The Judges Go Into Action

The Fire Department band entertained while the judges (Sigmund Spaeth and others) and the honorary judges (Robert Moses and Alfred Smith) disappeared—not to the barber shop but through the swinging doors—to make their decision. (Honorary Judge Mayor LaGuardia was forced by official duties to be absent.) The de-

cision was based 60% on tone, rhythm, musical technique and harmony; 30% on interpretation, expression and phrasing, and 10% on appearance (costume considered).

When the judges emerged prizes were awarded to the best three in the city-wide contest and to the best of the four city departments who had participated in an inter-department contest within the larger city-wide contest. As was appropriate to a barber shop contest silver-backed brush and comb sets, razors and shaving mugs were given as prizes.

For a grand finale the members of all the quartets were massed on the stage where Harry Barnhart conducted community singing, leading both audience and quartet groups, sometimes having them sing together and sometimes antiphonally. It was only then that "Sweet Adeline" was sung, for although it topped the required song list, not a single quartet chose it. Thoroughly instilled with the spirit engendered by the quartet singing and the setting the audience sang wholeheartedly. It was reluctantly and with effort that at the end of "Old Lang Syne" it and the radio listeners turned back again to 1936.

The American Forestry Association Meets

(Continued from page 408)

"spoiling" of a secluded natural beauty spot called "Lands End." He and perhaps a few others had enjoyed its seclusion and loveliness for many years. When the area was opened up and he saw 2,500 people enjoy the place on one Sunday he said he just couldn't be selfish enough to want to deprive them of the same pleasure he had enjoyed so long. The other comment by a forester was to the effect that this "eating out-of-doors" was just one of America's passing fads and would soon be out of date.

The recreational features of the conference were delightful. An illustrated lecture with sound accompaniment by Professor Allen of Cornell on "Vanishing Bird Species" was deeply appreciated. Pictures showing Professor Allen as he sat for eight days on a crude platform in the midst of a Florida swamp with eyes glued to a field glass and an associate operating a sound apparatus—all to record every move and sound made by a pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers, made one appreciate what science does for the enjoyment of all of us.

Field trips were made each day; and visits to new roads opening up gorgeous vistas previously inaccessible; picnic grounds for the casual visitor and

(Continued on page 422)

The Pennsylvania Folk Festival

"THE GREATEST cultural step in Pennsylvania in half a century." Thus was described the Folk Festival conducted at Bucknell University July 30-August 2, 1936. The Pennsylvania Folk Festival had its birth at Allentown a few years previously. An outstanding folklorist, Colonel Shoemaker, saw in the Folk Festival a vehicle for further integrating the University with its environment and increase its service to the state. Five local festivals were held as a preparation for the state-wide event—in Allentown, representing the Pennsylvania German region; Pittsburgh, for western Pennsylvania; Wilkes-Barre, for the anthracite region; Philadelphia, for the extreme southeastern section, and Altoona for central Pennsylvania. Each of these sections had a distinctive contribution to make to the folklore of the state.

Following the five local festivals the best of the talent assembled in the Bucknell University Stadium. On the first two days performances were devoted to a presentation of folklore. One day was given to contests. The Saturday night program was featured by square dancing contests with a team consisting of eight couples and a string orchestra or band entered by each of the five regions into which the state had been divided. A silver loving cup was given by the University to the champions. Silver medals were also awarded to individuals judged to be the best champion fiddler, the best champion ballad singer and the best champion dancer of the state. Materials used in the festival consisted of folk songs, ballads, work songs, lullabies, sea chanteys, Indian dances and Negro spirituals. The dances included square dances, folk dances, clogs, jigs, reels and Indian dances. There were singing and party games, fiddle tunes and the playing of Pennsylvania folk instruments like the bow zither and the dulcimer. On Sunday afternoon there was a great religious festival devoted to the singing of anthems and hymns composed in Pennsylvania or by Pennsylvanians. Choruses from various parts of the state took part.

Approximately 800 persons participated in the state-wide festival and many thousands of people attended during the festival days. The problem of financing the state-wide event was a difficult one and may hamper future attempts. The local festivals, however, can be conducted with a minimum of expense and with great pleasure and profit to the people in the local communities.

POSTERS•PLAYS•PROGRAMS LESSON OUTLINES



Safety Materials for the Teacher

- The Education Division of the National Safety Council offers a consultation and publications service to the schools on all problems relating to safety teaching.
- **A Special Safety Packet for Playground Directors** is now available. This is a valuable collection of materials to help the playground director promote safety on the playground and consists of ten attractive safety posters, crayon lessons for small children, a short play and a program of activities for supervised playgrounds.

Price \$1.00

• **SAFETY EDUCATION MAGAZINE** provides the teacher with material for a well-rounded safety program based on seasonal hazards. The colored posters, graded lesson plans, plays, stories, informational articles, accident facts, patrol news items and other features are prepared by school people who are experts in the field of safety teaching.

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cabins for those who cared to linger. A half day was spent in visiting Ricketts Glen, on the 32,000 acre private forest estate of Mr. and Mrs. William Ricketts. This is a marvelous natural beauty spot, which has recently been surveyed by the National Park Service. It is the hope of Mr. Ricketts that portions of the estate can be made a national park.

Nature talks and walks with Mr. Francis R. Cope, Jr., farmer-naturalist were a feature of the recreation program.

No small part of our enjoyment of the conference came in talking with members of the group: Ex-Senator F. C. Wolcott, of Connecticut, now President of the Wild Life Institute of America, to which vast federal appropriations have been made; Charles Taylor, Assistant Director of the CCC represented Mr. Fechner; Mrs. Douglas B. Kitchell, well known in Connecticut as a member of the state legislature and active in forest preservation and park development in Connecticut and Florida; Mr. Zenas Ellis, a rugged farmer, forester, nut-grower, world traveler of Vermont, and representatives of the Resettlement Administration, National Park Service and other federal agencies.

The spirit of the forestry group can be understood when they describe themselves as a fraternity. All are absorbed with the common purpose of protecting, preserving and restoring the American forests. The more forward looking members have a new vision of the use of our forest preserves for the enjoyment of the people.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Social Determinants in Juvenile Delinquency

By T. Earl Sullenger, Ph. D. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. \$3.50.

DELINQUENCY, in its cause, treatment and prevention," states the author, "becomes one of the community's greatest moral, social and educational problems." In this comprehensive study of the problem Mr. Sullenger contends that juvenile delinquency is due almost invariably to some phase of adult insufficiency growing out of human relations in the primary groups—the family, the play group, the neighborhood or the community—and the larger realms of social control. He also contends that youth reflects the culture of these groups. His book is an effort to point out some of the main social determinants of juvenile delinquency as they appear in these groups and to suggest possible preventive measures. The conclusion which the author reaches regarding the influence of the play group is that the greatest determinant in delinquency outside the home is the lack of properly directed recreation. Here is a study which cannot fail to be of interest to recreation workers.

Speedball For Girls

By Frances T. Duryea and Dorothy E. Wells. Obtainable from Miss Duryea, 238 North Columbus Avenue, Glendale, California. \$1.25.

RECREATION WORKERS will welcome this book by two members of the Speedball Committee of the Women's Athletic Section of the A.P.E.A., which deals with a game growing rapidly in popularity with girls. It contains thirty pages of action photos—103 separate pictures—and is bound in loose leaf style on heavy coated paper so that pages may be easily removed for bulletin board use.

55 New Tin-Can Projects

By Joseph J. Lukowitz. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. \$.75.

THE PROJECTS illustrated in this book show what can be accomplished in an educational way with the tin can and a few inexpensive tools. There are no technical drawings to confuse the juvenile craftsman. The text is written in such a way that the boy can readily understand the simple directions. Some of the designs offered may prove stimulating to those who work in copper, pewter and silver.

Fifty Football Plays

Edited by Arthur J. "Dutch" Bergman. A. S. Barnes & Company, Inc., New York. \$1.50.

THIS UNUSUAL BOOK contains fifty diagrammed plays as contributed by fifty outstanding football coaches and representing their individual thought. Many of these plays will suggest new ideas, new methods in handling the ball, new types of laterals, and new possibilities in offense and defense.

How to Make Marionettes

By Edith Flack Ackley. Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., New York.

YOU WILL WONDER when you see this booklet how anything so attractively issued and so profusely illustrated can be produced so inexpensively. And you will be glad that it has been done at a price which prohibits no one from owning it, for this 24 page booklet contains the information recreation workers, teachers, club leaders, and boys and girls themselves want on how to make marionettes, how to construct backgrounds and stage properties, and how to arrange a program. There are also suggestions for a play for Christmas time. An editorial board of teachers at Lincoln School, Teachers College, New York, was in charge of preparing the material for publication, and the National Recreation Association is sponsoring it. Copies may be secured through the Association for \$20 postpaid in paper cover edition; \$30 postpaid in board cover edition.

New Plays for Children

Selected by A. P. Sanford. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. \$2.00.

THIS COMPILATION of plays contains fresh dramatic material for many of the holidays and special days. There are a number of short plays for very small children introducing goblins and teddy bears, and there are witches and Cinderellas and dragons, some people from Chaucer's tales, Rip Van Winkle and the mountain elves, and an Indian play based on the legend of Hiawatha. The first eight plays are for children from eight to ten, the remaining ten for children from ten to fourteen. All of them may be easily and inexpensively produced.

The Athletic Handbook

Spalding 115R, American Sports Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. Price \$.25.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE publication on athletics for girls and women considering the small amount it costs, is *The Athletic Handbook*, prepared by the Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the American Physical Education Association. Into its 144 pages are condensed many usable games, rules, articles, outlines, methods and two large charts.

The 1936-37 edition comprises four sections—Athletic Games; Volley Ball; Intramural Tournaments; and Track and Field. In the Athletic Games section the rules for many fine group and team games of the baseball and basketball type are included as in previous years. More emphasis has been placed on games of the tennis type including Handball, Badminton, Quoit Tennis, Paddle Tennis, Table Tennis, Hand Tennis and Aerial Darts,

with suggestions for their adaptation to large groups. The same applies to Shuffleboard for individual squads and mass play. Konano, an Indian game, is given over three pages and in the miscellaneous games the rules for Horseshoes, Indian Golf, mass bowling, darts and a number of other games are given. Most important of all in carry-over value for younger girls are the ten sidewalk games, five of which are of the hopscotch type.

This *Athletic Handbook* should be owned and used by every woman physical education teacher, students in teacher training institutions, recreation and camp leaders.

The Teaching of Stunts and Tumbling.

By Bonnie and Donnie Cottler. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. \$3.00.

An interesting feature of this book is the historical sketch of tumbling which shows it to be one of the most ancient of the sports associated, according to early historical records, with the dance. The volume is divided into two sections: I—The Teaching of Stunts and Tumbling, and II—Stunt and Tumbling Material. A comprehensive bibliography on the subject and a large number of sketches add to the interest of the book.

Basketball—Official Guide 1936-37.

Edited by Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section of the A. P. E. A. Spalding's Athletic Library No. 17R. \$25.

This year the revised rules are accompanied by a chart of basketball technique with diagrams and by a number of articles. Every recreation worker promoting basketball for girls and women should have this booklet.

The Teaching of Physical Education.

By Jackson R. Sharman, Ph. D. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. \$1.60.

The demand that the school program of physical education be made more effective has tended to focus the attention of physical education teachers on basic principles of teaching and on more efficient methods of instruction, class organization and management. This textbook has been prepared to meet the need for an enriched curriculum in professional courses and also for the use of teachers in service.

Young Lives in a Modern World.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \$0.5.

This Public Welfare Program for Junior and Senior High School Parent-Teacher Associations is a revised edition of the pamphlet formerly issued under the title, "A Public Welfare Program." It outlines subject matter for discussion at nine meetings, and suggests source material and projects on the following subjects: motion pictures, library service, recreation, legislation, safety and juvenile protection.

Schools People Want.

By Harry S. Ganders. New York State Teachers Association, 152 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y. \$2.5.

This interesting educational monograph of the New York State Teachers Association is the result of the work of The Fact Finding Committee in conducting a series of studies of two different types. The first type is designed to gather facts which will help people understand the effects of the depression upon school services and teachers' salaries. The second type aims to give to the teaching profession and to school patrons a better understanding of the services schools are rendering, the services they should render and the desirable social and economic status of the teacher. This particular study, which is of the second type, has brought out some exceedingly interesting information of the kinds of services people feel the schools should provide.

Some Animal Neighbors.

By Mary Geisler Phillips and Julia McNair Wright. D. C. Heath & Company, Boston. \$68.

The objective of this volume is to widen the experience of the child and to interest him in observing the great variety of living things about him. The material has been divided in two main groups, land life and sea-shore life, and it is a continuation of the material to be found in Book I of this series, *Some Animals and Their Homes*.

The Soccer and Speedball Guide.

Spalding 116R. American Sports Publishing Company, New York. \$2.5.

This compact handbook includes 66 pages of lists, articles, photographs, drawings and diagrams of three excellent games, and attached to each cover is a sturdy pocket rule book and a wall chart. From the recreation leader's standpoint one of the best fall and winter games for girls, considering its inexpensiveness and ease of teaching, is field ball. It is practically basketball played on a soccer field. For those localities which do not have snow and ice sports it makes an admirable winter game, which can be adapted to street play in muddy weather.

Four Seasons in Your Garden.

By John C. Wister. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$2.50.

For those who find their recreation in gardening, this book contains a wealth of information. The directions are simple, and garden problems are discussed from the point of view of one new to gardening. The volume, which is profusely illustrated, discusses the different plants which may be enjoyed each season and gives hints on gardening and notes on trees, shrubs, vines, perennials and annuals which can be grown along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to North Carolina and west to the Rockies.

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FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

Can You Answer These Questions?

- Can family happiness be made to contribute to community well-being? In what way? What are some of the activities which members of the family can enjoy together? List some possible card games. Some hobbies. Musical activities. How best plan for family recreation?

See pages 379-382

- Suggest a method of preparing for Christmas whereby the Christmas planning of the individual and the community can be combined.

See pages 383-385

- Outline a plan for a Hallowe'en celebration in a city of approximately 670,000. What committees are necessary? List a plan of organization for a costume party. On what basis should judging be done for a folk dance competition?

See pages 386-387

- What are the advantages of a coordinated park system in developing a broad program of games and sports? Of arts and crafts? Music and drama? How may WPA workers be used to enrich the recreational program of a park system?

See pages 389-390

- Describe the make-up of a "social recreation team." Outline the duties of each member. Suggest a program for a large group party. Mention five ways in which programs may be improved. What is the function of a social recreation council?

See pages 391-394

- Give a composite picture of a good club leader. Through what steps does such a leader bring the club into the planning of the monthly program?

See pages 395-397

- How may music, drama and similar activities be introduced into a hobby show? What publicity methods may be used to arouse interest in the show?

See page 398

- What are some of the considerations which make it difficult to secure accurate knowledge regarding accidents incurred in recreational pursuits? In general it may be said that the playground or recreation center is a very safe place in which to play. On what factors does the degree of safety depend? List the procedures which may be used to reduce unnecessary accidents.

See pages 399-400

- Describe a program for a rural sports festival in which athletics and art activities are combined.

See pages 401-402

- List twelve recreational activities which may be used in a hospital for the mentally ill.

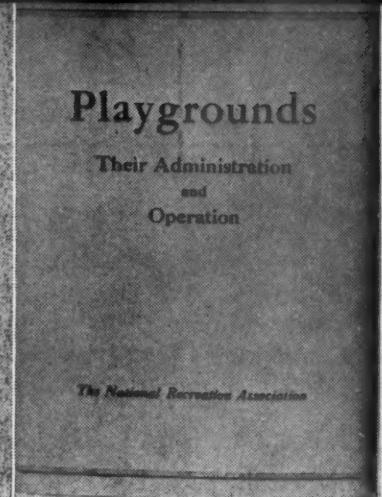
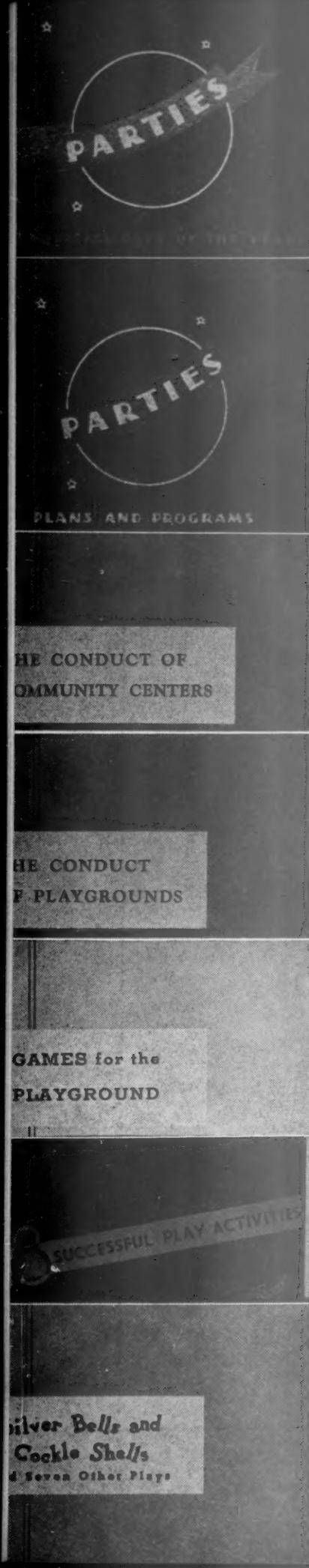
See pages 403-405

- What are some of the values of a plan involving the election on the playground of boys and girls to serve as play leaders for a day?

See page 406

- Outline a method for conducting an institute for NYA workers. What are some of the values resulting from such an institute?

See pages 409-410



For Your Recreation Library

Playgrounds—Their Administration and Operation. by George D. Butler. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.	\$3.00
The first publication devoted exclusively to the management of the individual playground and the administration of the playground system, this volume will meet a long felt need.	
Partners in Play. by Mary J. Breen. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.	1.00
Enlarged and revised and in an attractive cloth cover, Partners in Play with its suggestions for activities young men and women can enjoy together, will continue to fill an important place.	
Adventures in Recreation. by Weaver W. Pangburn. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.	.72
Designed primarily to acquaint high school boys and girls with the "adventurous field of recreation," this interpretation of the recreation movement will be of interest to adults as well as young people.	
Parties—Plans and Programs. by Ethel Bowers Suggestions for planning parties and for programs for large and small parties, banquets and similar occasions comprise this practical booklet.	.50
Parties for Special Days of the Year. by Ethel Bowers The companion piece of Parties—Plans and Programs , this booklet offers programs for Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other holidays and special days.	.50
Conduct of Playgrounds A practical guide for the playground worker.	.25
Conduct of Community Centers Some of the things the community center worker should know on program planning, activities, and rules and regulations for the use of centers will be found in this booklet.	.25
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